

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

SANITARY ASSOCIATION

(Established A.D. 1852),

AND OF THE

COMMITTEES OF ITS AFFILIATED
SOCIETIES,—

LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY,

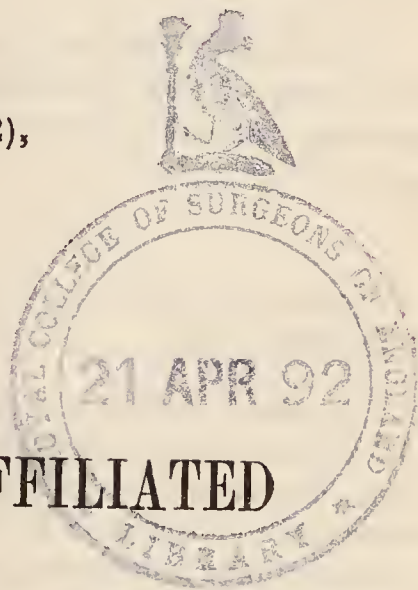
NOXIOUS VAPOURS ABATEMENT ASSOCIATION,

COMMITTEE FOR SECURING OPEN SPACES FOR
RECREATION,

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND,

CHEAP MEALS COMMITTEE,

FOR 1891.



AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association and its Affiliated Societies—The Ladies' Branch, the Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Abatement Association, the Committee for Securing Open Spaces for Recreation, the Manchester and Salford Children's Holiday Fund, and the Cheap Meals Committee—held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1892,

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER
(MR. ALDERMAN LEECH)

in the Chair,

The Reports and Treasurers' Accounts, copies of which lay on the table, were, in accordance with announcement, taken as read; and it was, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Dr. RANSOME, F.R.S., supported by the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, and

Resolved—"That the Reports, as presented by the Committees of the Associations in Union, of their proceedings in the year 1891, with the Treasurers' Accounts, be approved, and that the Committees be requested to print and widely circulate the same."

Moved by the Very Rev. the DEAN OF MANCHESTER, seconded by Dr. T. PATTERSON, and

Resolved—"That this Meeting approves of the objects and method of work of the several Committees connected with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, and considers that the efforts made by them to spread among the people a knowledge of the laws of health, to promote cleanliness, temperance, and thrift, to obtain a purer atmosphere, to improve the dwellings of the poor, and to preserve the lives of their children, deserve a more adequate support from the general public."

Moved by Mr. T. C. HORSFALL, seconded by Mr. S. L. HELM, and

Resolved—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, Officers, and Committees for their services during the past year, and that the following Ladies and Gentlemen be requested to act for the ensuing year."

(See next page.)

The Chair having been taken by the LORD BISHOP, it was

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. T. C. ABBOTT, and

Resolved—"That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to His Worship the Mayor of Manchester for granting the use of his State Apartments for this Meeting and the preliminary Drawing-Room Meeting, and for his services in the Chair."

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

President.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SALFORD.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WILSON.

B. ARMITAGE, Esq., J.P.

JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.

GEORGE BOWRING, Esq., F.R.C.S.

HENRY BROWNE, M.D.

JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., J.P.

FRANCIS GREG, Esq.

JAMES HARDIE, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Professor DANIEL J. LEECH, M.D.

Professor J. E. MORGAN, M.A., M.D.

J. NEWTON, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

H. PHILIPS, Esq., J.P.

Professor REYNOLDS, F.R.S.

JOHN ROBERTS, M.D.

Sir HENRY E. ROSCOE, M.P., F.R.S.

Professor WM. STIRLING, M.D., D.Sc.

JOHN TATHAM, B.A., M.D.

Treasurer.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, Esq., J.P.

Deputy Treasurer.

S. L. HELM, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.

A. EMRYS-JONES, M.D.

T. C. ABBOTT, Esq.

Committee.

CHAIRMAN—A. RANSOME, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.

JOHN ANGELL, Esq. F.C.S., F.I.C.

W. E. A. AXON, Esq., F.R.S.L.

G. H. BAILEY, Esq., D.Sc.

F. H. COLLINS, M.D.

R. CREAN, M.D.

J. W. HAMILL, M.D.

W. M. HAMILTON, M.D.

Professor A. W. HARE, F.R.C.S.E.

C. HEATHCOTE, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

T. C. HORSFALL, Esq., J.P.

H. R. HUTTON, Esq., M.B., M.A.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq.

W. LAUDER, M.D.

J. T. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

Professor J. E. C. MUNRO, LL.D., LL.M.

Rev. H. A. NOEL, M.A.

E. A. PARRY, Esq.

J. E. PHYTHIAN, Esq.

W. E. SAWERS SCOTT, M.D.

E. SIDEBOTHAM, M.D.

H. SIMPSON, M.D.

SIDNEY SMELT, Esq.

HENRY R. SLATTER, Esq., J.P.

WM. THOMSON, Esq., F.I.C., &c.

F. VACHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.

R. W. WILDE, Esq.,

Rev. Canon WOODHOUSE, M.A.

Delegates from Ladies' Health Society.

Mrs. CLAY.

Mrs. WORTHINGTON.

Mrs. LEDWARD.

Secretary.

Mr. FRED SCOTT.

Office: 44, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Chairman and Honorary Secretaries—Ex-officio.

FINANCE.

S. L. HELM, ESQ.
JAS. JOHNSTON, ESQ.

J. T. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

H. R. SLATTER, ESQ.

LECTURES AND PUBLICATIONS.

J. ANGELL, ESQ.
DR. CREAN.
DR. HAMILL.
PROF. HARE.
C. HEATHCOTE, ESQ.

DR. HUTTON.
DR. LAUDER.
DR. NIVEN.
REV. H. A. NOEL.
J. PRIESTLEY, ESQ.

DR. E. J. SIDEBOTHAM.
DR. SIMPSON.
DR. TATHAM.
WM. THOMSON, ESQ.
F. VACHER, ESQ.

MILK AND FOOD SUPPLY.

JOHN ANGELL, ESQ.
MRS. CLAY.
DR. HAMILL.
S. L. HELM, ESQ.

DR. HAMILTON.
T. C. HORSFALL, ESQ.
JAS. JOHNSTON, ESQ.
J. PRIESTLEY, ESQ.

DR. SIMPSON.
SIDNEY SMELT, ESQ.
F. VACHER, ESQ.
MRS. WORTHINGTON.

RECREATION AND HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

J. ANGELL, ESQ.
W. E. A. AXON, ESQ.
MRS. CLAY.
DR. CREAN.

S. L. HELM, ESQ.
T. C. HORSFALL, ESQ.
DR. HUTTON.
DR. LAUDER.

REV. H. A. NOEL, M.A.
J. E. PHYTHIAN, ESQ.
H. R. SLATTER, ESQ.
MRS. WORTHINGTON.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND NUISANCES.

JOHN ANGELL, ESQ.
DR. CREAN.
DR. HAMILL.
T. C. HORSFALL, ESQ.

J. E. PHYTHIAN, ESQ.
J. PRIESTLEY, ESQ.
DR. SIMPSON.

WM. THOMSON, ESQ.
F. VACHER, ESQ.
R. W. WILDE, ESQ.

PARLIAMENTARY AND LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

PROF. HOPKINSON, Q.C.
PROF. MUNRO.

E. A. PARRY, ESQ.
J. E. PHYTHIAN, ESQ.

R. W. WILDE, ESQ.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

DR. COLLINS.
C. HEATHCOTE, ESQ.
S. L. HELM, ESQ.

T. C. HORSFALL, ESQ.
REV. H. A. NOEL.
H. PHILIPS, ESQ.

J. E. PHYTHIAN, ESQ.
DR. SAWERS SCOTT.
REV. CANON WOODHOUSE.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

J. ANGELL, ESQ.
G. H. BAILEY, ESQ., D.Sc.
DR. HAMILL.
C. HEATHCOTE, ESQ.

JAS. JOHNSTON, ESQ.
DR. HUTTON.
J. E. PHYTHIAN, ESQ.
SIR H. E. ROSCOE, M.P.

DR. TATHAM.
WM. THOMSON, ESQ.
F. VACHER, ESQ.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.

This Sub-Committee consists of those gentlemen co-operating with the Ladies' Branch.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.



REPORT.

THE Committee have pleasure in presenting to the subscribers a report of their proceedings during the year 1891.

There is every reason to be gratified with the work of the auxiliary associations known as Healthy Homes Societies, of which several organised by this Association are now actively at work. The central idea of the movement is to interest more directly and more widely in the objects of the Sanitary Association those who suffer most from insanitary conditions, viz., the working people residing in the more congested districts of the city. The same object is served in Salford by the Working Men's Sanitary Association in that borough. Working men have the control of these societies entirely in their own hands, and those who are thus taught the importance of the work in which they are engaged become so many missionaries and volunteer sanitary inspectors; this, at least, is what is aimed at. The work so far has been mainly educational, and it may fairly be claimed that a distinct advance has been made within the past two years in causing the people in unhealthy districts to realise that the improvement of their condition depends mainly upon themselves, firstly, by reform of habits prejudicial to health, and, secondly, by requiring from candidates for the Town Council promises to promote important sanitary reforms. In November, a new society was formed for St. Clement's, Ardwick, and Longsight Wards, which has already done good work.

Hypnotism.

The revival of interest in the practice of hypnotism, and especially the numerous public exhibitions of it, induced the Committee to institute an inquiry with a view to promoting some measure of legal control of the practice. Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., rendered useful help by obtaining through the Foreign Office reports from various countries as to the legal aspect of the matter there. The Association communicated with the various Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons inviting co-operation. The result was a consensus of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for controlling the practice by law, and it was determined that the action of the Association should be confined for the present to reissuing the caution about mesmerism which was published a few years ago. Copies were sent to the local press and to kindred societies in London and elsewhere for similar use. (Appendix A.)

**Sanitary
Inspection of
Houses.**

The need for an organisation similar in aim to the Sanitary Inspection Department, which existed in connection with the Association for several years, having been pressed upon the Committee, they helped to start the Manchester and District Sanitary Survey Society, which is an entirely distinct body, but is pledged to contribute to this Association, as occasion may require, reports on matters the study of which needs engineering knowledge. Already several of such reports have been made, including a most important one on "The Condition of the Irwell." (Appendix B.) An extension of this Report, embodying the results of systematic analyses of the water in the river at various times, is also promised.

**Disposal of the
City's Refuse.**

Early in the year a Conference of Healthy Homes Societies was convened, at which considerable complaint was made of nuisance said to be created by the Holt Town Works. It was at the same time reported to the Committee that similar works at Birmingham were less offensive. In order to obtain reliable data the Committee arranged for deputations to visit the Holt Town Works and the Montague Street Works at Birmingham, accompanied by one of the Engineers of the Sanitary Survey Society. Their report is given in the Appendix (C). Subsequently a party was organised to visit Carrington Moss for the

purpose of seeing the mode of disposing of refuse there without treatment.

During the year considerable agitation has taken place in the districts of Fallowfield and Longsight, owing to the proposal of the Cleansing Committee of the City Council to create a Town's Yard and erect Destructors in one or other of those places. The Committee carefully abstained from taking any action that might be embarrassing to the Cleansing Committee in their admittedly difficult position so long as the question remained a merely local one; but when it came to be discussed as one of principle, and it became apparent that such places for the treatment of refuse would probably be multiplied within the city, the Committee of the Association convened another Conference of Healthy Homes Societies for the purpose of considering the question, with the advantage of the information at hand gained by the several deputations arranged by the Association. The attendance was not satisfactory, owing probably to important district meetings having already expressed strong opposition to the proposals of the Health Committee. There was, however, a useful debate, and the following resolutions were passed:—

“That all nightsoil should be removed forthwith and treated as at Carrington Moss, and if the authorities experience any difficulty in obtaining land at a reasonable price they should seek necessary powers in Parliament.”

“That destructors for the cremation of ashpit refuse should only be erected in districts where they are not contiguous to dwelling-houses.”

The Committee gave hearty co-operation to its ally, the Cheap Gas, Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Abatement Association, in its agitation in favour of reducing gas within the city to cost price partly as a matter of simple justice to an overtaxed section of the community, but particularly in view of the natural effect of increased use of gas in producing an improved state of the atmosphere. The Committee are pleased to know that as a result of that agitation provision for a substantial reduction of

the price of gas may be expected in the forthcoming City Estimates. No doubt Salford will emulate Manchester in doing what is right in this matter.

International
Congress on
Hygiene and
Demography.

The Association was represented at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, held in London in August last, and the Chairman, Dr. Ransome, read a paper on "The Need of Special Measures for the Prevention of Consumption."

Health Lectures
for the People.

The work of the Association in "spreading information on the laws of health" by means of lectures has been very largely increased through the agency of the Healthy Homes Societies. Formerly only a very limited number, such as could be arranged for by the Association itself, were delivered, but now that the auxiliary societies take charge of much of the detail of arrangements, it is possible to provide as many lectures for each society as were delivered altogether before. The meetings now are, as a rule, made recreative as well as educational by providing music, &c. Larger audiences are thus secured, whilst the lives of many are rendered somewhat more cheerful by these pleasant evenings frequently repeated.

The Church
and Sanitary
Reform.

A letter was addressed by the Committee to the present Archbishop of York, immediately after his installation, pointing out the great influence that might be exercised by the Church in the promotion of sanitary reform, and urging him to use his influence in the direction of organised effort amongst the clergy. (See Appendix D.) The reply received was courteous, but not very encouraging.

The Housing of
the Working
Classes Act.

The Committee have watched with great interest the effort of the Corporation to carry out the scheme for providing wholesome and attractive dwellings for working people in the areas condemned as unhealthy in Ancoats more than two years ago. The prolonged delay in this important work has occasioned considerable anxiety not only to your Committee but to the Corporation, as is shown in the reports of the Medical Officer of Health on the subject, and the anticipations of the people in the neighbourhood appear as far from realization as when they memorialised the Corporation for immediate action. The reports published from time to time have shown that the acquisition of condemned

property is still a costly and tedious process, and that this, the first attempt made in the country, to deal with the problem by "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," is in every way most disappointing. The experience of the Corporation (through its Unhealthy Dwellings Committee) to start the work under what was considered to be a satisfactory Act, has led your Committee to make a study of its various provisions, and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee will report upon the defects of the Act and suggest amendments.

It is hoped that the need for reforms, to be suggested by the Association as a result of the labours of its Sub-Committee, will be readily recognised by Parliament, illustrated as it will be by the actual experience of the Manchester Corporation.

Early in the year the Committee issued an appeal for funds Special Tract Fund. mainly with the object of acquiring the means of distributing, either at reduced prices or by free grant, quantities of their leaflets, of which a list is given in the Appendix (E). It is to be regretted that the response has not been sufficient to permit of this useful work being done on a large scale. Donations to the Tract Fund will be thankfully received from any friends who value the plan of providing the poor with the most authoritative advice that can be obtained on most subjects affecting the health of themselves and their children, especially the prevention of infectious disease, for study and reference at times when personal advice is not readily accessible.

Among other subjects which received the attention of the Miscellaneous. Committee during the year, but which do not call for detailed mention here, were (1) a proposal of the Committee to provide a series of lectures on, and an Examination in Hygiene for theological students; (2) a proposal to afford medical students, who intend entering the public health service, facilities for the study of practical hygiene in connection with the Sanitary Department of the Corporation; (3) opposition to the application by the Association of Sanitary Inspectors to the Board of Trade for incorporation, with powers to become a teaching and certificate-granting body (for letter to the Board of Trade on the subject see Appendix F); (4) a representation to the Gas

and Water Committees of the Corporation in favour of indicating on their lists of Gasfitters and Plumbers those who are registered plumbers, and thus guaranteed as qualified to undertake sanitary plumbing.

Press.

The Committee have again to acknowledge their great obligations to the Manchester newspapers, and to others in various parts of the country, for their willing co-operation in publishing notices of the Association's work.

Finance.

The work of the Association is much crippled owing to the inadequate subscription list. All the lecturers on the staff, and the scientists who undertake investigations, most generously give their services free of charge, but the general expenses of the Association, such as office expenses, printing, advertising, hiring of rooms, &c., are considerable, and an income of at least £500 a year is required to enable the Association to undertake much useful work now of necessity left undone. In addition to the dissemination of the literature of the Association, the number of lectures might be largely increased. Scientific inquiries such as that on the pollution of the Irwell might be undertaken more frequently; deputations such as that sent to Birmingham last autumn might be oftener arranged to various places, for the purpose of comparing the methods there in use with those in Manchester; more Healthy Homes Societies might be organised and conferences held from time to time for discussion and mutual encouragement. All such means are essential to aid the Health Department in reducing the death-rate of these towns to a normal figure, and it is earnestly hoped that for such an object this appeal will meet with an immediate and a generous response.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Dr.

Treasurer's Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1891.

Cr.

1891.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	1891.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1.	To Cash in hand	... .. 3 3 0	Jan. 1.	By Balance due to Bank...	... .. 15 8 0
Dec. 31.	„ Subscriptions	... .. 172 7 6	Dec. 31.	„ Secretary's Salary	... .. 100 0 0
„	„ Donations	... .. 16 6 10	„	„ Rent and Taxes	... .. 40 0 0
„	„ Interest on Investment with Tyne Conservancy Board	... .. 7 15 0	„	„ Printing, Stationery, and Engrossing	... .. 26 4 7
„	„ Sundry Receipts	... .. 1 11 4½	„	„ Postages...	... .. 12 9 3
„	„ Part Repayment of Bank Deposit	... .. 38 4 2	„	„ Collector's Commission	... .. 8 9 10
			„	„ Advertising	... .. 4 16 0
			„	„ Income Tax on Interest	... .. 0 3 10
			„	„ Sundries...	... .. 7 14 5
			„	„ Balance in Bank...	... .. 24 1 11
		<u>£239 7 10</u>			<u>£239 7 10</u>

Examined and found correct,

JONES, CREWDSON, & YOUATT,

Chartered Accountants,

January 21st, 1892.

Hon. Auditors.

DONATIONS OF FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS IN
FORMER YEARS.

[illegible]

	£	s.	d.
Manchester, The first Bishop of (Dr. Prince Lee)	10	0	0
Mackintosh, Messrs. C. and Co.	5	5	0
Philips, H., Esq.	8	1	4
Ditto	5	0	0
Plant, James, Esq.... ..	5	0	0
Potters and Norris, Messrs.	5	5	0
Procter, D., Esq.	5	0	0
Procter, Daniel, Esq., Trustees of the late	50	0	0
Reiss, Fritz, Esq.	5	0	0
Ransome, Dr., F.R.S.	5	0	0
Schofield, C. J., Esq., per W. W. Whitaker, Esq.	10	0	0
Spafford, George, Esq.	5	5	0
Schunk, Souchay, and Co., Messrs.	5	0	0
Taylor, J. E., Esq.... ..	5	5	0
Todd and Coston, Messrs.	5	0	0
Tootal Broadhurst, Lee, and Co., Messrs.	5	0	0
Turner, J. Aspinall, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Watkin, W. B., Esq.	10	0	0
Whitaker, W. W., Esq.... ..	5	0	0
Wood, W. Rayner, Esq.	5	0	0
Wood, G. W. Rayner, Esq., Singleton	5	5	0

SUBSCRIBERS, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
Abbott, T. C., Esq., Strutt Street	2	2	0
A Friend	0	7	6
Altgeldt, H., Esq., Fallowfield	0	10	6
Angell, John, Esq., F.C.S., 6, Beaconsfield, Derby Road, Fallowfield	0	10	6
Armitage, B., Esq., Chomlea, Pendleton	1	1	0
Atkinson, A. H., Esq., Clarence Street	1	1	0
Bank of England, King Street	1	1	0
Bannerman, J. A., Esq., 33, York Street	1	1	0
Barbour, Messrs. R. and Brother, Aytoun Street	2	2	0
... .. <i>Carried forward</i>	£9	16	6

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	9	16	6
Barker, N., Esq., Rusholme	1	0	0
Behrens, Sir J. and Sons, Limited, Princess Street	2	2	0
Behrens, Messrs. S. L. and Co., 22, Oxford Street	2	2	0
Behrens, Messrs. Louis and Sons, Portland Street	0	10	6
Boddington's Breweries Ltd., Strangeways... ..	1	1	0
Brooks, Sir W. Cunliffe, Bart., M.P.	2	2	0
Broome, Joseph, Esq., St. Peter's Square	1	1	0
Browne, Dr. Henry, Heaton Mersey	1	1	0
Bowler, Mrs. W., Palatine Road, Withington	1	1	0
Carlisle, Douglas, and Co., Messrs., 17, Major Street	1	0	0
Carington, H. H. Smith, Esq., Stanley Grove, Oxford Street	1	1	0
Carver Brothers and Co., Messrs., 7, Lower Mosley Street	1	1	0
Chadwick, John, Esq., Southport	2	2	0
Clegg, Neville, Esq., Oldfield Brow, Altrincham	2	0	0
Clemson, John, Esq., J.P., Higher Crumpsall	1	1	0
Co-operative Printing Society Limited, Corporation Street	2	2	0
Crean, Dr., Bury New Road... ..	0	10	6
Crewdson, A., Esq., Piccadilly	1	1	0
Crossley, F. W., Esq., Star Hall, Ancoats... ..	1	1	0
Crossley, W. J., Esq., Glenfield, Bowdon	3	3	0
Cunliffe and Sons, Messrs., Bond Street, Ardwick	1	1	0
Dahms, Dr. Anna, The Cell, New Islington	0	10	6
De Jersey and Co., Messrs., Blackfriars Street... ..	2	2	0
Dods, Ker, and Co., Messrs., Albert Square	0	10	0
Dreschfeld, Dr., Oxford Street	0	10	6
Emrys-Jones, Dr. A., St. John Street... ..	0	10	6
Equitable Co-operative Society Limited, Downing Street	3	3	0
Farbridge, Holliday, and Co., Messrs., 57, King Street	1	1	0
Findlater and Mackie, Messrs., Bank Street	0	10	6
Frank, Ernest, Esq., Aytoun Street	1	1	0
Froehlich, The Chevalier, Faulkner Street	1	1	0
Gaddum and Co., Messrs., South Street	1	1	0
Gaddum, H. T., Esq., Brown Street	2	2	0
Galloways, Messrs., Limited, Chester Road, Hulme... ..	2	2	0
Galloway, W. L., Esq., Middleton Court, Chapel Street, Salford	2	2	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£57	7	6

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	57	7	6
Garnett, Stewart, Esq., Pendleton	1	1	0
Graham, William and Co., Messrs., Sackville Street	1	1	0
Greaves, Jas. and Co., Messrs., Ridgefield	1	1	0
Greg Brothers and Co., Messrs., Chancery Place, Booth Street ...	2	2	0
Greg, Francis, Esq., Chancery Place, Booth Street	2	2	0
Griffiths, Alf., Esq., Kennedy Street	0	10	0
Hadfield, George, Esq., St. Ann's Square	2	2	0
Hamill, Dr. J. W., Bury New Road	0	5	0
Hamilton, Dr., Patricroft	0	10	6
Harrison, Messrs. E. and Co., Minshull Street	2	2	0
Harvey, A. C., Esq., Cooper Street	1	1	0
Haworth, J., Esq., Pall Mall	2	2	0
Haworth, A., Esq., Pall Mall	2	2	0
Haworth, Messrs. Richard and Co., High Street	3	3	0
Haynes, W., Esq., Laurel Bank, Eccles	1	1	0
Heald, W. N., Esq., Parrs Wood, Didsbury	2	2	0
Heathcote, Chas., Esq., 6, Princess Street	1	1	0
Helm, S. L., Esq., Somerville, Middleton Road, Higher Crumpsall ...	2	2	0
Hewit, R. P., Esq., Princess Street	1	1	0
Heywood, Oliver, Esq., Claremont, Manchester	2	2	0
Hinrichsen, Messrs. S. and Co., 34, Queen Street	1	1	0
Hodgkinson, Dr. A., St. John Street	1	1	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq., Swanscoe Park, Macclesfield	2	2	0
Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart., M.P., Knutsford	2	2	0
Hyland, Mrs. Rose, Victoria Park, Manchester	1	1	0
Ingram, M., Esq., Hygeia Works, Cornbrook	0	5	0
Jones, Jas. E., Esq., Portland Street	1	1	0
Joynson, E. W., Esq., Ashfield, Sale	1	1	0
Kendal, Milne, and Co., Messrs., Deansgate	2	2	0
Kessler, William, Esq., 33, Dale Street	1	0	0
Kirkman, W. W., Esq., John Dalton Street	1	1	0
Knoop, H. L., Esq., 3, Percy Terrace, Moss Lane East	0	10	6
Kolp and Co., Messrs., Hall Street, Oxford Street	1	1	0
Kolp, N., Esq., Victoria Park	1	1	0
Langworthy Bros. and Co., Limited, Messrs., Greengate	1	1	0
Lea, Messrs. W. and R. K., Victoria Buildings	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£106	12	6

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	106	12	6
Leech, Dr., 96, Mosley Street	1	1	0
Lowry, Rev. A., 14, Broughton Street, Cheetham	0	5	0
Lyon, Lord, and Co., Messrs., Princess Street	1	1	0
Macintosh, Messrs. Charles and Co., Limited, Cambridge Street ...	2	2	0
Martin, Dr. R., Shakespeare Street	0	5	0
McConnel, W., Esq., Brooklands, Prestwich	2	2	0
Mather, W., Esq., M.P., Wood Hill, Prestwich	2	2	0
Mather, J., Esq., King Street	1	0	0
Middleton, T. C., Esq., Essex Street	0	10	6
Mills, John, Esq., Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Spring Gardens	0	10	6
McNiven, Rev. C. M.	1	1	0
Murray, A., Esq., Hazledean, Kersal	1	1	0
Newbold, Jas. A., Esq., 40, Hyde Road	0	2	6
Newton, John, Esq., Carlton Buildings, Cooper Street	1	1	0
Nield, A., Esq., Parker Street	1	1	0
Noel, Rev. H. A., St. Clement's Rectory, Longsight	0	10	6
Nordlinger, Messrs. S. and C., Portland Street... ..	1	1	0
Novelli and Co., Limited, Messrs., Chorlton Street	1	1	0
Parlane, J., Esq., Appleby Lodge, Wilmslow Road	1	1	0
Parry, E. A., Esq., 41, John Dalton Street	1	0	0
Philips, H., Esq., Sutton Oaks, Macclesfield	3	0	0
Philips, Messrs. J. and N., and Co., Church Street	2	2	0
Phythian, J. E., Esq., Brazenose Street	0	10	0
Piggott, Arthur E., Esq., 22, High Street	0	5	0
Potter, A. B., Esq., Belgrave Crescent, Eccles	1	0	0
Railton, Sons, and Leedham, Messrs., Cross Street	2	2	0
Ralli Brothers, Messrs., Peter Street	1	1	0
Ransome, Dr., F.R.S., Bowdon	1	1	0
Reiss, Fritz, Esq., Quay Street	2	2	0
Reiss, Emil, Esq., do	2	2	0
Rice, J., Esq., Consolidated Bank, King Street... ..	0	5	0
Rocca, Colonel, 3, Major Street	1	1	0
Ross, E., Esq., London Road Station	1	1	0
Ross, Malcolm and Co., Messrs., Cromford Court	1	1	0
Roscoe, Sir H. E., M.P., Bramham Gardens, London, S.W.	1	0	0
Rylands and Sons, Messrs., New High Street	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£147	5	6

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	147	5	6
Samson and Leppoc, Messrs., St. Peter's Square	1	1	0
Schuster, Fulda, and Co., Messrs., 12, Sackville Street	2	2	0
Scotson, J., Esq., Higher Grade Schools, Deansgate	0	5	0
Scott, C. P., Esq., The Firs, Fallowfield	1	1	0
Scott, R., Esq., Denzell, Bowdon'... ..	2	2	0
Simpson, Dr., St. Peter's Square	0	10	6
Sington, Messrs. A. and Co., Portland Street	1	1	0
Southern, J. W., Esq., Burnage Lodge, Levenshulme	1	1	0
Steinthal, Messrs. and Co., 3, Hardman Street, Deansgate	1	1	0
Strines Printing Co., Messrs., The, George Street	2	2	0
Stewart, Thomson, and Co., Messrs., Todd Street, Corporation Street	1	1	0
Taylor, Garnett, and Co., Messrs., Cross Street... ..	2	2	0
Thornliebank Printing Co., Limited, Portland Street	1	1	0
Toller, T. N., Esq., Fallowfield	1	0	0
Trapp, S. Clement, Esq., 88, Mosley Street	0	10	0
Thomson, Wm., Esq., Laboratory, Princess Street	2	2	0
Thresh, Dr., M. O. H., Chelmsford	0	10	6
Vacher, Dr. Francis, Birkenhead... ..	1	1	0
Warburg, Messrs. and Co., Hall Street	1	1	0
Waters, Messrs. J. and E. and Co., Mosley Street	1	1	0
Watt, R. H., Esq., Market Street	0	10	0
Watts, Messrs. S. and J. and Co., Portland Street	1	1	0
Whitaker, W. W., Esq., Cornbrook	1	1	0
Wholesale Co-operative Society, Limited, Balloon Street	5	5	0
Woodeson, Wm., Esq., Pendleton	0	5	0
Woolley, J., Sons, and Co., Messrs., Market Street... ..	1	1	0
Worthington, Thos., Esq., Brown Street	1	1	0
Worthington, H. H., Esq., Sale	2	2	0
Worthington, S. B., Esq., Princess Street... ..	1	1	0
Yates, A.C., Esq., Charlotte Street	0	10	6
	£184	19	0
Less Subscriptions outstanding... ..	12	11	6
	£172	7	6

REPAYMENTS AND DONATIONS, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
Cheap Meals Committee—Proportion of Expenses of Annual Meetings, 1890 and 1891	2	15	8
Children's Holiday Fund—Proportion of Expenses of Annual Meetings, 1890 and 1891	2	15	8
Graham, Dr.	0	5	0
Ladies' Health Society—Proportion of Expenses of Annual Meetings, 1890 and 1891	2	5	8
Noxious Vapours Committee—Proportion of Expenses of Annual Meetings, 1889, 1890, and 1891	3	13	2
Open Spaces Committee—Proportion of Expenses of Annual Meetings, 1889, 1890, and 1891	4	11	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£16	6	10

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

RULES.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION, for Diffusing a Knowledge and Furthering the Observance of the Laws of Health among the Inhabitants of the City and Borough and Neighbourhood.

I.—OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. To promote attention to Personal and Domestic Cleanliness, Temperance, and the Laws of Health generally.
2. To aid the constituted authorities in the promotion of Sanitary Improvement.

II.—MEANS TO BE EMPLOYED FOR THESE PURPOSES.

3. Visitation of Districts represented to the Committee as requiring special Sanitary inquiry.
4. Familiar and well-illustrated Lectures given in Schoolrooms or elsewhere.
5. The distribution of short Tracts, written in plain language, to be given or lent to the poor by Ministers of Religion, School Teachers, and the various Agents of Societies employed in District Visiting.
6. The investigation and discussion of Sanitary questions and the publication of papers.

III.—GOVERNMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

7. The Association shall be under the government of a Committee consisting of not less than twelve members (exclusive of *ex officio* members), a Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, and one or more Honorary Secretaries. The Committee to appoint a Chairman, and fill up vacancies arising during the year. Any person to be added to the Committee after the annual meeting shall be proposed and seconded by members of it, at a meeting of the Committee, the election to be proceeded with at the next ensuing meeting, in the circular convening which notice of the intended election shall be given.

IV.—MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

8. Subscribers of 5s. a year and upwards, and Donors of £5 and upwards, shall be members of the Association.

V.—MEETING OF MEMBERS.

9. The members of the Association shall meet annually in January, when the report of the Committee for the past year shall be read, the Committee, a President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer elected. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurers to be *ex officio* Members of the Committee, but invited to meetings only after special resolution *ad hoc*. A draft of the Annual Report shall be sent to every Member of the Committee three clear days prior to their meeting for the consideration of such Report.

10. The Chairman shall call a special meeting of the Association, on a requisition stating precisely the object for which such meeting is called, and signed by five members of the Committee.

11. No rule shall be adopted or altered except at a meeting specially called, nor without fourteen days' previous notice.

VI.—THE COMMITTEE.

12. The Committee shall consist of—1st, Members of the Medical Profession; 2ndly, Ministers of Religion; and, 3rdly, Persons not belonging to either profession.

13. The five members of the Committee who have attended the least number of meetings during the year shall annually retire, and if less than twelve remain, others be elected in their stead.

14. At the meetings of the Committee, three members shall be a quorum. In the absence of the Chairman the senior member of Committee present shall take the chair.

15. The Committee shall fix their own date for an ordinary monthly meeting.

16. At Committee meetings, after the regular business is disposed of, and on such other occasions as the Committee may appoint, when the members of the Association shall be invited to be present, the reading of papers and practical suggestions on various sanitary subjects shall be encouraged.

17. When tracts and reports are published by the Committee, the responsibility of wording and contents shall rest with the authors, whose names shall be appended.

VII.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

18. A Finance Committee and other Sub-Committees shall be appointed annually by the Committee, to carry out the objects of the Association ; the Chairman of each Sub-Committee shall be required to report to the Committee at the ordinary meeting in every month the result of the deliberations of the Sub-Committee.

19. Inquiries into the special causes of unhealthiness of certain localities, and other investigations, shall be assigned to individual members of the Committee, or to Sub-Committees appointed for the purpose.

20. The reports of each Sub-Committee shall be drawn up by their Chairman, or any other member selected by them, and shall be presented with the least possible delay.

21. The Chairman and Honorary Secretaries are *ex officio* members, and are regularly to be apprised of the meetings of all Sub-Committees.

VIII.—SECRETARY.

22. The Committee shall appoint and pay a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary arrangements in regard to Lectures and Returns, convene the meetings, take and insert the minutes, invoices, inventory, collect the subscriptions, and generally to act under the direction of the Committee, all publications authorised by whom shall be signed "By order."

IX.—LECTURES, TRACTS, &c.

23. All lectures shall be delivered in plain language, and illustrated, if possible, by specimens, models, or drawings.

24. Opportunity for inquiry and conversation shall be afforded after each Lecture.

25. Tracts shall not exceed eight pages, *duodecimo*; they shall be written in plain language, and as much as possible in harmony with the Lectures which may have been previously delivered.

26. Short illustrated placards, containing useful hints, shall, where permission can be obtained, be hung up in mills, workshops, and conspicuous places.

APPENDIX.

A.—DANGERS OF MESMERISM: CAUTION.

Exhibitions of the phenomena of Mesmerism have become very frequent of late, and many people have been trying experiments in private with reference to the same matter. It appears to the Committee of the Sanitary Association very important that public attention should be called to the dangers arising out of such tampering with the highly-organised and sensitive nervous system of many people. Without entering into the difficult and still obscure physiology of the mesmeric state, it will be sufficient to point out that in this condition, when really attained, the will of the subject is for the time in abeyance, and his actions and even his sensations and ideas are entirely under the control of the person operating. By frequent repetitions of the operation the submission to this influence becomes more facile and its action is intensified. Moreover, there appears to be developed a liking for the mesmerised state, so that the subjects present themselves willingly for experiment, and it becomes quite easy for persons, in no way connected with the first operator, to throw these persons into a condition such that they are entirely under their power, in which they cannot resist any indignity, and can be made to commit any act, however outrageous, at the command of almost any person who may choose to assert imperiously such power.

It will readily be seen how dangerous is such a condition, not only to the subjects themselves, but also to the public at large. Women especially, for their own sakes, should be warned never to permit themselves to be placed in danger of submitting their will to this paralysing influence, seeing that they may become the slaves not only of the first operator but of other less scrupulous persons.

Men also should remember that they may become unconscious instruments of designing persons, and that they may be made to perpetrate even crimes whilst in a state of partial unconsciousness.

B.—THE CONDITION OF THE IRWELL.

The Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association have had under consideration for some time past the excessive pollution of the Irwell, and, with a view to promoting some attempt at immediate improvement, have obtained from the Manchester and District Sanitary Survey Society the following report on the engineering and chemical features of the subject:—

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY
ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,

The Condition of the River Irwell within the City of Manchester.

In dealing with the condition of the River Irwell as it flows through the City of Manchester, it is necessary at the outset to ascertain whence the water comes, the duties it performs in its course from its source, and likewise to obtain particulars of the sanitary arrangements in operation within the towns and villages in the watershed area.

The River Irwell rises on Heald Moor, above Bacup, at an altitude of 1,325 feet above Ordnance Datum, and flows thence through Rawtenstall, Ramsbottom, Bury, and Radcliffe, where the River Roche joins. This tributary flows through Littleborough, Rochdale, and Heywood. At Farnworth the River Tonge joins after flowing through Bolton. From this point there are no rivers or brooks of any consequence until Manchester is reached, where, at Hunt's Bank, the Irk joins. This tributary rises at Crompton, and flows through Royton, part of Oldham and Middleton, and the north of Manchester. At Cornbrook the River Medlock joins. This tributary rises to the east of Oldham, and passes through Droylsden, Clayton, and the south of the city, the total combined length of these rivers being about eighty miles above Throstle Nest Weir, and the drainage area about 270 square miles, with a population of about 1,500,000 people. There are thirty-seven urban sanitary authorities within this area, not including Salford, which has its sewage outfall below Mode Wheel; and there are five rural sanitary authorities.

The water supply to five undertakings is gathered off 16,941 acres, 12,460,000 gallons of compensation water is sent down the river every twenty-four hours, and 3,000,000 is used daily for domestic and trade purposes, afterwards passing into the river as sewage; and probably another 18,690,000 gallons come in from the Manchester supply, and also the Oldham and part of the Ashton supply. The chief trades carried on within the watershed area are dyeing, bleaching, finishing, calico printing, woollen, flannel, paper, and india-rubber manufactures, brewing, a few chemical, tanning, oil colour and paint works. The fouled and discoloured waters from these are, with very few exceptions, turned into the river direct, without any attempt being made to precipitate or to intercept the suspended matter, or to render innocuous and inodorous the matter in solution. The non-polluting industries extensively carried on, and which form the large majority of the total combined industries, are cotton spinning, weaving and doubling, iron in all its branches, and collieries.

Excluding Manchester, there are 36 towns in the watershed area, and of these eight, with a population of 335,000, are upon the pail closet system; two towns, with a population of 170,000, have a mixed system of pails and ashpits; 26 towns, with a population of 300,000, are upon the ashpit system of closets,

as are also the whole of the rural districts. The proportion of water-closets to the whole of the other systems within these towns is as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; therefore it may be said that practically the whole of the solid excrement is kept out of the sewers, and the sewage is composed of urine, road surface water, waste from stables and slaughter-houses, domestic waste water, and trade waste water—a compound which is only 15 per cent less impure than the sewage of water-closet towns.

Of the 36 towns only 11, with a population of 295,000, have sewage purification works in operation; seven, with a population of 160,000, have sewage schemes in process of construction, the remaining 18 towns and the rural district having taken no steps to purify their sewage, beyond, perhaps, from time to time discussing the possibility of being compelled to project schemes.

Such is the condition of things above Manchester, so that practically in dry weather the water which is in the river is a putrescent mixture composed of one half sewage, one quarter clean compensation water, and one quarter ground water flowing in through the various brooks.

The whole of this nasty compound first of all touches the City at Lower Broughton, below Broughton Bridge, and hereabouts there is a large number of dwelling-houses adjacent to it.

From Sherbourne Street Bridge to Hunt's Bank, immediately adjoining the river bank, are works of various kinds, in which large numbers of people are daily employed. Along Hunt's Bank to the Victoria Bridge is the public street, which, as everybody knows, is a very busy one indeed.

Adjoining the Victoria Bridge is the Grosvenor Hotel, with a large number of bedrooms right over the river; and thence to Blackfriars are offices and warehouses. The Blackfriars Hotel is similarly situated to the Grosvenor, and as far as Albert Bridge there are workshops, warehouses, and dwellings, and thence up to Prince's Bridge the old Bridgewater warehouses intervene, and a few dwellings and workshops. Beyond Prince's Bridge are the Pig Market and the Health Department's Dépôt, and beyond Regent Road are the Skin Market and the Dacca Twist Mills, where the Medlock joins. On the Manchester bank of the river there are now no buildings below this point.

In the neighbourhood of Lower Broughton the river is very shallow, and on both sides there are considerable areas of mud banks exposed to the atmosphere, giving off noxious emanations. There is also a long stretch of bank on the Salford side, opposite De Bergue's Works, but this is fairly clean; and at Hunt's Bank, where the Irk joins there is another large bank of foul mud.

The total length of the River Irwell within the boundary of the City is three miles two furlongs, and the area of water and mud exposed to the action of the atmosphere is about 35 acres (exclusive of the Medlock and Irk), calculated from side to side, and upon the completion of the Ship Canal Works this area will be increased to about 40 acres. In dry weather as the velocity of the current is imperceptible, this large surface is practically quiescent. Above Hunt's Bank the river is extremely shallow, but gradually deepens until at Albert Bridge it is navigable for barges, and between Regent Road and Throstle Nest it varies from six to seven feet deep.

In dry weather the normal depth of the water flowing over Throstle Nest Weir is 6", which is equal to a discharge at the rate of 95,076,030 gallons in 24 hours. It must not be understood that this is the mean gauging, but only the mean for the 16 hours in which the sewage of the City is created, say from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., and the mean gauging from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. would probably not exceed 4": thus the daily discharge in dry weather would be 80,990,000 gallons. After noon on Saturdays the quantity steadily diminishes, and at 5 o'clock p.m. the depth over the weir is 5", and at the same time on Sundays it is 4", while it touches the lowest point at 6 a.m. on Monday mornings, when it is only 2", equal to a discharge at the rate of 18,299,453 gallons in the 24 hours. At 8 a.m. the depth rises to 3", and later in the day the normal depth of 6" is attained.

These gaugings prove that at least one half the total bulk of the water passing over the weir in periods of dry weather is composed entirely of sewage and manufacturers' refuse water, and at 6 o'clock on a Monday morning, when no sewage of any kind is being discharged into the river, the water then flowing through should be the purest.

Without making very careful experiments to ascertain the velocity of the river the whole way from Bacup, it would be impossible to fix any definite time when the water should be purest in the City. For instance, the pure water that flows in at Bacup, say on Sunday, probably does not reach Manchester until long after polluting operations have commenced there, and, although polluting operations may have ceased in the City, the river brings into it polluted water; and again a sudden heavy shower, say at Bury or Rochdale, would increase the velocity so much as to carry forward the polluted water rapidly towards the City, and so stir up the practically quiescent pools above Throstle Nest as far as Broughton.

I have not referred to any of the sources of pollution from within the City, as they are so well known to every observer; and as the sewage scheme now being carried out by the Corporation is making satisfactory progress, it may be taken for granted they will very soon cease to exist; but that the water then discharged over Throstle Nest Weir will be in a much purer state than where it enters the City is very questionable indeed, unless satisfactory purification works are put into operation by the various sanitary authorities above Manchester.

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SPINKS, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Joint Engineer Manchester and District
Sanitary Survey Society.

Manchester, 18th August, 1891.

ANALYST'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY
ASSOCIATION, MANCHESTER.

Chemical Laboratory, Royal Institution,
Manchester, Sept. 8th, 1891.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the request of your Committee, the Engineer of the Manchester and District Sanitary Survey Society (Mr. Spinks) and I went together on Saturday afternoon, July 25th last, to examine the river Irwell in the vicinity of Manchester and Salford and to take samples therefrom, with a view of obtaining data for our respective reports. I subsequently obtained other samples through a reliable assistant who visited the Irwell on Monday evening, the 10th of August, Sunday afternoon, the 16th of August, and early on Monday morning, the 17th of August.

On Friday morning, the 31st of July, my assistant went to the Ship Canal Dock and from there obtained a sample of the water, which was the river water in a comparatively stagnant condition. The following table gives the analyses of all these samples.

It is evident that in dry weather the water of the Irwell will be much more polluted than in wet weather, because there will be in the former case much more pollution in proportion to the water passing down the river than in the latter. I have therefore obtained the figures for the volume of water passing down the river on the occasions on which my samples were taken as measured by the height of the water above the sill of Throstle Nest Weir, and from the analytical results I have calculated the total amount of pollution passing down the river per hour in tons, cwts., and lbs., and which are given in columns after those showing the grains per gallon.

It will be observed that the water in the Ship Canal Dock is much more polluted with organic matters than any of the samples from the river. It will further be observed that the greatest amount of pollution upon the four occasions on which these samples were taken, was on Monday evening at six o'clock, and the smallest amount of pollution on Monday morning early at seven o'clock. On Saturday afternoon, the 25th July, the free ammonia in the water amounted to '49 grains per gallon, whilst on Monday afternoon, the 10th August, it only amounted to '15; when, however, the amount of water passing down the stream is taken into consideration, it will be observed that there is not a great deal of difference between the quantities of that ingredient actually passing down the river on these two occasions. Again, the albuminoid ammonia in the Saturday's sample amounted nearly to '12, whereas in Monday's sample it amounted to about '08; but when the flow of the river is taken into consideration, it is seen that there was really less albuminoid ammonia passing down the river when the water was more polluted than was the case when the water was less polluted on Monday. It will be seen, therefore, that more knowledge is gained as to the actual pollution of the river when the total flow of the stream is taken into consideration.

ANALYSES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE RIVER IRWELL IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THROSTLE NEST WEIR.

Sample taken on	SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 25, 1891—4-40 p.m.		MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1891—6-0 p.m.		SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 16, 1891—3-15 p.m.		MONDAY MORNING (early), Aug. 17, 1891—7-10 a.m.		Water taken from Ship Canal Dock. near Throstle Nest Weir.
Gallons of water passing down the river per hour	Grains per Gallon	2,876,657 Amounts contained in or required by the volume of water pass- ing down the stream per hour.	7,274,876 Amounts contained in or required by the volume of water pass- ing down the stream per hour.	7,697,504 Amounts contained in or required by the volume of water pass- ing down the stream per hour.	7,603,121 Amounts contained in or required by the volume of water pass- ing down the stream per hour.				FRIDAY MORNING, July 31, 1891— 9-10 a.m.
		Tons. Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Cwts. Lbs.	Tons. Cwts. Lbs.				
Total solid matter in suspension	2·704	9 - 98	17 - 48	1·898	1·600	15 - 73	1·730	16 - 82	2·342
Consisting of—									
Organic matter, com- bined water, etc. ...	1·240	4 - 61	13 - 88	1·501	0·136	1 - 41	·330	3 - 22	1·100
Mineral matter	1·464	5 - 37	3 - 72	·397	1·464	14 - 32	1·400	13 - 60	1·242
Total solid matter in solution.....	41·320	7 - 10 - 105	12 - 6 - 36	26·820	25·500	12 - 9 - 61	24·580	11 - 17 - 80	42·420
Organic matter, combined water, etc.	7·740	1 - 8 - 31	2 - 12 - 40	5·700	5·940	2 - 18 - 14	4·400	2 - 2 - 62	6·160
Saline matter	33·580.	6 - 2 - 74	9 - 13 - 108	21·120	19·560	9 - 11 - 47	20·180	9 - 15 - 18	36·260
Chlorine	5·837	1 - 1 - 36	1 - 5 - 95	2·815	2·128	1 - 0 - 92	2·197	1 - 1 - 27	6·249
Free Ammonia	·4925	1 - 89	1 - 49	·1568	·1176	1 - 16	·1344	1 - 33	·8400
Albuminoid Ammonia...	·1176	. 48	. 80	·0784	·0381	. 41½	·0269	. 29	·0896
Oxygen contained in Permanganate of Potash required to oxi- dise organic matters, etc., in solution Acting at 80 Fah. for 15 minutes.....	·2542			·1711	·1551	1 - 58	·1551	1 - 56	·5540
Do. do. for 4 hours..	·794	2 - 101	1 - 64 4 - 50	·4867	·3034	2 - 108	·2783	2 - 77	1·1300

I also dredged from the bottom of the river some of the putrefying mud, and on submitting it to analysis I found it to be composed of—

	Per cent.
Mineral Matter (sand, clay, &c.)	68·87
Organic Matter, combined water, &c.	31·13
	<hr/> 100·00

At my visit on the 25th of July I observed all along the river that gas was being liberated from the putrefying mud at the bottom, coming constantly bubbling to the surface. On stirring the mud at different places, near to Throstle Nest Weir, I collected some of this gas and found that it burned with a bluish-white flame. On analysis it was found to contain—

	Per cent.
Marsh gas and other hydrocarbons (chiefly marsh gas)	88·71
Carbonic acid gas (CO ₂)	6·00
Nitrogen	5·29
	<hr/> 100·00

The Salford Corporation have issued a very proper and important letter to the manufacturers who pollute the Irwell. Appended thereto is an extract from the report of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1868 to enquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers, giving the standards of purity suggested by the Commissioners. One of the most important sections (*b*) is as follows:—"Any liquid containing in solution more than 2 parts by weight of organic carbon or 0·3 parts by weight of organic nitrogen in 100,000 parts by weight."

The determination of organic carbon and nitrogen, as used by the Commissioners, requires expensive apparatus and special training to use; and it is not likely that these determinations can be made by chemists in works. I would suggest that this paragraph be given in terms of albuminoid ammonia and oxygen, contained in potassium permanganate, required to oxidise the organic matters, &c., in solution, acting at 80° Fahrenheit for, say, four hours.

I remain, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM THOMSON (F.R.S. Ed., F.C.S., etc.),
(Consulting Chemist to the Manchester and District
Sanitary Survey Society).

C.—TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,

As is well known, in the Manchester plan of dealing with human excrement, the first step is an attempt to deodorise it while in the pails when in use, by the addition of fine ashes passed through the cinder-sifter fixed in the closet. The contents of the pails, therefore, at the time of their periodical removal from the closets, are excrement, urine paper, ashes, &c., and when this compound arrives at the works at Holt Town, the initial process is to separate the paper and heavy ash material from the liquid excreta. This naturally takes up

some time, and is the most offensive operation. The residue of liquid excreta is then passed along open wooden troughs to the sulphuric acid tanks. The velocity of the liquid in these tanks is very slight, and, as the latter is somewhat heavy, there is a tendency towards precipitation, and it has constantly to be agitated to keep it flowing onwards. In the sulphuric acid tanks the acid is added in the proportion of 8 gallons to 460 of excreta. From thence the liquid is passed into the "driers"; the vapour from these is passed through a water tower, and returned down the middle, and after condensation the vapour is passed through the fierce fire of the "destructors," so that the fumes may be cremated, and is afterwards discharged into the atmosphere through a lofty chimney. This chimney is 189 feet high by 5 feet diameter, and acts for two destructors and eleven Galloway boilers. Other offensive processes are carried on at these works, such as dealing with fish offal, and dead dogs, cats, &c.

After visiting Holt Town we made a journey to Birmingham on the 23rd July last, when we had an opportunity of inspecting the Corporation works at Montague-street, which are situated in the midst of a dense population. Here no attempt is made to deodorise the excreta, which is received at the works in a crude state and passed direct into the "driers," the vapours from which are passed through a condenser, and then over a fire in the destructors, before being discharged into the atmosphere. The chimney at these works is 260ft. high by 12ft. diameter, and receives the flues from two destructors, two Galloway boilers, and twelve multitubular boilers. The fish offal and similar offensive matter is not dealt with at these works, but is removed at once out of the town for treatment.

We could not help noticing the very marked difference between the odours at the two works; that at Birmingham being practically inoffensive and hardly to be detected, whereas at Holt Town, during the operations of separation and transmission of the excrement along the troughs, the odours are very pungent.

We consider that the laying out of the Birmingham works is decidedly superior to that of Holt Town, and, besides this, they have an advantage in being triangular in form and free from cross draughts, whereas at Holt Town the works are exposed to the winds on all sides, and the odours are wafted in whichever direction the wind may happen to prevail.

In conclusion, we desire to tender our acknowledgments for the facilities afforded to us, as well as for the courtesy shown by Mr. Whiley and other officials at Holt Town, and by Mr. Councillor Martineau and Mr. Holt, at Birmingham.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

R. ANDERSON, Vice-Chairman of the Hulme Working Men's Sanitary Association.

GEORGE HEAP, Hon. Sec. Ancoats Healthy Homes Society.

J. SANDERS, Organising Sec. Ancoats Healthy Homes Society.

WM. SPINKS, A.M.I.C.E., Hon. Sec. Hulme Working Men's Sanitary Association.

G. WORTHINGTON, for St. Mark's (Ancoats) Sanitary Association.

D.—THE CHURCH AND SANITARY REFORM.

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association,
44, John Dalton Street,
Manchester, Sept. 25th, 1891.

My Lord Archbishop,

The Committee of this Association desire to approach your Grace with their respectful congratulations on your accession to the high office of Archbishop of York, and they look forward with much hope to the results of the tenure of so influential a position by one so noted hitherto for zeal in promoting the physical as well as spiritual welfare of the people.

It is, of course, with the physical condition of the community that such a society as this is mainly concerned, and it may interest your Grace to know that the Association is the oldest of its kind in the kingdom, having been now nearly forty years in existence, during which time it has steadily laboured not merely to promote improved sanitation in Manchester and Salford but to advance the cause of sanitary reform generally. Its efforts have been attended with marked success in influencing the authorities; and comprehensive schemes of dealing with refuse, provision for the isolation of infectious disease, improvement of cottage dwellings, the adoption of improved building bye-laws, the prevention of excessive air pollution, the suppression of adulteration of food, the provision of gymnasia and open spaces for recreation, and many other administrative reforms and undertakings for ameliorating the conditions of life in these towns, have been either partially or wholly the outcome of the Society's action. Coincidentally the Association has with some success exerted itself in promoting improved legislation of various kinds, and last, though perhaps most important, is the influence it has striven to exert in "diffusing a knowledge of the laws of health" amongst the people by lectures and the publication of tracts, leaflets, &c. Of these some specimens are sent for the inspection of your Grace.

It may be added that in addition to the influences named, a system of constant visitation by paid mission women under the guidance of lady superintendents is maintained by the Ladies' Branch of the Association.

Notwithstanding all this varied effort the standard of health in these towns is unsatisfactory, and the death rate has continued to be an abnormally high one. This state of things helps to increase the vice of intemperance, which in turn is the source of much of the neglect of sanitary laws resulting in disease and death, and it goes without saying that the interests of morality suffer greatly also. What the condition of things without such efforts would have been it is not pleasant to contemplate. The conviction which long experience has forced upon the active workers of the Association is that structural alterations and improved administration, although essential to progress, are to a very large extent rendered inoperative through the absence of a corresponding improvement in the habits of the people, and the same experience has made it clear that the united efforts of all agencies working for the good of the community are needed to make headway against those deteriorating and

demoralising influences which seem to increase spontaneously, whilst counter-acting effort is sustained with ever-increasing difficulty in respect of both workers and funds.

Of all the agencies working for the good of the people there is perhaps none having such perfect organisation as the Established Church. Its parochial system affords ideal machinery for influencing the habits of the people as to observance of the laws of health, and surely no human line of action could more powerfully subserve the interests of religion than systematic effort of this kind.

The Committee of this Association gladly recognise that many of the clergy are ardent sanitarians, and they observe with satisfaction the growing tendency to discuss sanitary subjects at Church Congresses, Diocesan Conferences, Ruridecanal Meetings, and other Church gatherings, but all this, though useful, is at best an encouragement to individual effort only, and the power which results from union and organisation is wanting. Such indications of interest in sanitary reform, however, and utterances such as that of the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar in his sermon to the members of the recent International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, show that the time is ripe for a crusade by the Church against the causes of disease and death.

No new society is needed as the constitution of the Church of England Temperance Society—itself a branch of the sanitary movement—permits of extension which would cover a wide field of sanitary reform as shown in the accompanying paper on “Sanitary Reform and Voluntary Effort” by one of the signatories hereto, and which extension seems to have been recognised long ago by prominent members of the Society as absolutely necessary if the organisation were to combat successfully the evil which it was founded to attack (see “Report to Convocation of York, 1874—Section Removal of causes of Intemperance.”) There can be little doubt that many earnest but overworked clergy who labour where insanitary conditions prevail, and who, not merely because of the aid to their spiritual work that might be expected from sanitary improvement, but from the dictates of humanity, desire to help their fellow beings to live healthier lives, but are deterred from taking active measures for lack of that guidance and support which a well-equipped organisation could afford.

For illustration of the influence which organised effort by the Church for the promotion of Sanitary Reform might be expected to exert it is only necessary to point to two societies—the Temperance Society, which has taken such an honourable position in the promotion of its cause, and the Church of England Burial and Funeral Reform Association, which, through the zeal and energy of one clergyman (Rev. F. Lawrence, hon. sec.), has advanced from very small beginnings, through ridicule and interested opposition, to a position of great influence as a sanitary agency.

As the practical result aimed at in this letter, it is respectfully suggested that your Grace should, either in Convocation or by such other means as you may deem best, encourage the organisation of effort by the Church in your Province for the promotion of Sanitary Reform, and particularly with a view to influencing the habits of the people with regard to the requirements of health.

It may perhaps be further suggested to your Grace that great advantage would accrue to the future charges of many candidates for Orders, if the Bishops

would require them to include in their studies the subject of Hygiene. Were such an organisation as is here advocated started, post-graduate lectures might be extensively provided for those clergy who have not already studied the subject, and this Association would gladly help in such work within a limited radius.

Meanwhile the clergy might help materially to promote a higher standard of public health by making more frequent use of the pulpit to impress upon their congregations, particularly in crowded districts, the duty of complying strictly as individuals and families with the regulations of the Sanitary Authorities, and the great importance of corresponding attention to personal habits affecting health.

If, as it is hoped, the suggestions contained herein should receive favourable consideration from your Grace, the resources of this Association will be gladly placed at your disposal in furtherance of the desired objects.

We are, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's obedient Servants,

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., F.R.S., Chairman.
A. EMRYS-JONES, M.D., M.R.C.S., } Hon. Secs.
T. C. ABBOTT,
FRED SCOTT, Secretary.

Publications sent: Copy of last Annual Report of this Association; bound specimen copy of Health Lectures for the people; set of Tracts; paper by F. Scott on Sanitary Reform and Voluntary Effort.

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F.—PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association,
 44, John Dalton Street,
 Manchester, June 19th, 1891.

Sir,

The attention of the Committee of this Association has been called to the announcement of the intention of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association to apply to the Board of Trade for incorporation, and in their statement of objects they include provision which would constitute the Association a teaching and examining body, with power to grant certificates. The Committee of this Association submit that most of the Universities and several other recognised educational institutions already undertake this work, and it is undesirable to extend legal authority for the assumption of such functions to any institutions not under state control.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., F.R.S., Chairman.
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REPORT.

To all interested in our Society we must announce that for the mutual convenience of the Gentlemen's Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association and ourselves we have resolved to take a more distinctive title, and that for the future we shall be known as The Ladies' Health Society. We hope that our friends will assist us to make this change known, so that it may not become to us a cause of pecuniary loss.

The mass of insanitary evils in Manchester is so great that the work we have done among the poor of the city is small compared to what still remains to be done ; but though a pessimist would doubtless point this out as a discouraging fact, we should congratulate ourselves that we have done so much. After years of work we have only made a beginning, but each year shows steady progress and improvement in organisation, 1891 no less than those which have gone before. The work is not guided by vague sentimentality, as the complaints sent by the sanitary visitors to the Medical Officer of Health can prove. During the year 1891 1,082 reports of insanitary conditions have been sent in ; the remedy of these is a practical step which can be appreciated even by those who do not believe in our methods of approaching the poor.

The Health Visitors' books, in which they keep a record of their work for the benefit of the Lady Superintendents, show the patient, unwearying efforts which they make to dispel the appalling ignorance of the commonest laws of health prevailing among the poorest classes. The quotations given by some of the Lady Superintendents in their local reports give a good idea of the work which the Health Visitors do ; they are certainly of those who "watch to ease the burthen of the world." The Lady Superintendents who co-operate with them supplement and guide their efforts. These ladies hold weekly mothers' meetings, which are a bright spot in the life of many a hard-worked woman who is glad to sit quietly for an hour in a comfortable room, meet her friends, and be pleasantly and simply instructed on

some domestic or other subject. They also visit many deserving or difficult cases pointed out to them by the Health Visitors, and give help where it is needed.

We think the quality of the work is right, but quantity is lacking. Money is wanted to carry it on more extensively. In 1878 the subscriptions amounted to £337; this year they amount only to £303, though the number of workers has more than doubled. The pecuniary help is out of proportion to the amount of work attempted; but, even more than money, we want workers. We long to see a far greater number of ladies willing to devote some of their time to occupations which may seem monotonous at first, but which gain an interest and charm as their meaning is better understood. This year we have gained two helpers, but from unavoidable causes have lost four. The only necessary qualifications for the work are womanliness and common sense, and surely there are many possessors of those qualities who have some leisure which they could give to this work.

The Manchester Amateur Players kindly gave a performance in the Concert Hall, on February 9th, for the benefit of our Society; over £50 was realised.

Our expenses were lessened this year by the fact of two districts being in abeyance.

We cannot close our Report without acknowledging the generous services rendered to us by the various medical gentlemen who have signed all the certificates of the children sent to the country through the Children's Holiday Fund.

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DURING the year the Health Visitor has paid about 5,000 visits in the district, about 120 weekly. 940 bars of carbolic soap have been sold;

23 tins of disinfectant powder have been distributed. 120 reports have been given in to the Medical Officer of Health of matters requiring attention. 36 children have been sent to the country by means of the Children's Holiday Fund, the parents, of course, supplementing the amount according to their means.

These are the bare outlines of the work—the skeleton as it were, which is filled in by practical advice and help, with loving sympathy with the sick and aged, the young and neglected, and the busy mothers of large families.

We were very sorry to lose our old friend Mrs. Lyon (on account of domestic arrangements), after ten years of faithful service, their appreciation of which was shown by the "Mothers," when a nice set of tea-things was presented to her. We are glad, however, that she has not left the neighbourhood, and can frequently attend the "Mothers' Meeting."

Her place is well filled by Miss Cartwright, who is getting to know the people by degrees, and will, we feel sure, soon win her way to their hearts. A few extracts from her Journal will, we hope, be found interesting. But first I must thank those kind friends who have given us old clothing, which, I can assure them, has been carefully distributed. I am also very grateful for a pair of half-worn sheets, for lending in sickness, and which we have had returned to us after use several times in excellent condition. Another pair and two or three strong nightgowns would be very acceptable.

We have had a good deal of influenza during the year, but not many deaths.

Extracts:—"Very dirty house, no mother, drunken father; upstairs and down the boards were as dirty as the flags of the street. Found the children had nothing to eat; bought some bread and coffee, and then found there was not a cup for them to drink from, only a tin, a jug, and a glass. The father came in; I spoke to him; he promised to have the house cleaned, and paid me for what I had brought. I called again many times, but at last had to report the house. Glad to find the children were at length sent to an aunt to be taken care of."—"Went with a woman who was calling on the agent about getting a room papered. 'He may do it sooner if he knows you are the Health Visitor,' she said. When she told him who I was, he said, 'Oh! I've heard of you and your Ladies' Sanitary Association before; you're a great bother to me.' I couldn't deny it either."—"Visited the poor blind woman who has been one of our 'Mothers' since before she lost

her sight, ten years ago. She says she can quite remember our 'Ladies' faces.'—“Another of the 'Mothers,' who lives near, is very kind to her. She is most patient and grateful, and wonderfully bright.”

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Health Visitor—Miss ARTHUR.

THERE is not much to report from our district this year; the work continues to progress steadily, though rather slowly. There has been a great deal of poverty in the district throughout the year, but, on the other hand, we have not had much infectious disease to contend with; all cases of such have been reported immediately and removed to the hospital.

Our Health Visitor has been indefatigable in her work, going from house to house, advising and instructing, distributing carbolic soap and powder, and helping the people in many ways, besides reporting defective drains and all nuisances, which have received prompt attention.

Through the kindness of the Committee of the “Children’s Holiday Fund” we have had the happiness of sending thirty-one children to the country, which is a great boon to them, both physically and mentally.

Our great difficulties are intemperance and the *laissez faire* spirit, the feeling that their old ways do well enough, which stands much in the way of improvement, hence the necessity for constant visiting and advice.

We desire to thank all friends who have helped us during the past year, and also Dr. Boyd for his long-continued kindness in examining the children whom we have sent to the country.

ANCOATS, 5 AND 6.

Boundaries: Pollard Street, Beswick Street, Bradford Street, New Islington, Union Street, and Great Ancoats Street.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. STOTT.

Health Visitor—Mrs. HAMILTON.

THE past year has been one of constant hard work on the part of the Visitor. Many insanitary houses have been reported to the Health Department, and have received immediate attention.

Our best thanks are due to Dr. Tatham for the great interest he has taken in the Visitor's work, and for the trouble he has taken in visiting some of the places himself. Some years ago we had great difficulty in getting anything put right. Nine cwt. of sanitary soap has been sold and given, and 16 cwt. of carbolic powder has been distributed. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, of Sale Hall, 228 children have been sent to the "Holiday Home" at Lytham. This has been a great boon to the little ones, who have returned in nearly every case looking brighter and better for their happy visit to the seaside. These children have been taken and brought home to us free of expense.

The "Children's Holiday Committee" have also enabled us to send nine children to the country, the parents paying one shilling per week.

This district has lost a dear friend and benefactor through the death of the late Rev. H. Sayers, rector of Hope, who always showed the deepest sympathy in our work amongst the poor.

The Mothers' Meeting is better attended, and the Clothing Club and Trip Fund are in a healthy condition.

Our Visitor deserves great praise for the way in which she has managed to get the children ready for Lytham; in many cases they have had to be made clean and tidy before they were fit to be taken to the station to meet the matron from the "Home."

HULME, No. 3.

Boundaries: City Road, Lloyd Street, Chester Road, Lord Street, Barrack Street, Cavalry Barracks.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. CLAY.

Health Visitor—Mrs. CAMERON.

THAT “the poor ye have always with you” is unhappily true, but that they should live in the miserably filthy, degraded condition so many of them do is happily *not* a necessity, and it is no vain boast to say our labour is not in vain.

Visiting every house irrespective of condition or creed, carrying with us carbolic soap, disinfecting powder, and penny bath tickets; not finding fault or condemning, but encouraging, advising, and instructing; our efforts to help these poor untaught women to help themselves to a happier condition of things are gratefully appreciated.

Mrs. Cameron, our Health Visitor, is now a well-known and familiar friend, and is eagerly welcomed by both mothers and children.

We have now very few cellar dwellings in the district, but many courts, places, and streets, narrow and dirty, where the sun never shines; houses old and badly built, and sadly overcrowded. We have 340 back-to-back houses, the rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; many without water, slopstone, or other necessary conveniences; many with one room up and one down; nevertheless, in most cases occupied by more than one family. In ——— Square (this property is really unfit for habitation), in one house, with the usual back-to-back accommodation (one room up and one down), live three families, six adults and eight children; one family have four children and each of the others two. In ——— Street, a man (a sand hawker), his wife, and three children occupy one room. All the dirty rags he collects during the day occupy part of the same room. A little while ago a child died, and it lay there unburied a week. In ——— Street, the corpse of a young man (a nephew) who died in the workhouse was brought home, and lay in the house nine days. Mrs. Cameron reported it, and it was then removed.

The mystery is not that so many die, but under such conditions how they manage to live. Will legislation ever teach people to hate

dirty floors and filthy bed clothing, to value fresh air, good food, pure water, and cleanly habits, and make them understand how necessary these things are to both health and happiness? *This* the Ladies' Health Society is doing not only by house to house visitation, but by practical lessons given at the Mothers' Meetings: the value of proper food and clothing, simple cooking, the importance of thrift, temperance, the evils of bad smells, want of fresh air, and impurities of all kinds. We have disposed of 750 penny bath tickets during the summer. What that alone means to many a woman who cannot remember to have had a tubbing since she was a child is not difficult to imagine. Once get a woman to experience and value the comfort of personal cleanliness, and you soon see an alteration in her home and family.

We had our usual Christmas tea and entertainment, to which we invite husbands as well as wives, and in a little straight talk to the former endeavoured to encourage them to help and not hinder the good work being done at home; and in July our anxiously-anticipated and much-enjoyed trip to Blackpool; and in September a much-appreciated Garden Party at Mrs. Dockray's (when I overheard one poor woman say to another, "How easy it must be to be good and happy here"): all of which, I am sure, help to encourage many to bear more patiently the burdens of their hard and cheerless lives. One woman told me her husband said, "She was better tempered for many a week after." She, poor soul, has a lot of young children and but very indifferent health, and works at umbrella covering, and often I see a worn and weary look on her face that gives me a heartache; but she never complains.

We desire to thank many for help which has enabled us to help others:—The Children's Holiday Committee, which gave many a poor ailing little one a three-week dose of country air and food. The Cinderella Club for numerous suppers and entertainments that brightened some hundreds of little weary joyless lives during, to them, the long, cheerless winter. Our thanks are also due to the Dorcas Society of Christ Church, Didsbury; to Mrs. Aders, of Whalley Range; and to the Alexandra Park Sewing Branch of the Society for the Protection of Girls and Women, for much-needed maternity bags; and to others for recommends to hospitals, dispensaries, convalescent homes, parcels of old clothes, and helps in many ways.

ANCOATS, 1 AND 2.

Boundaries: Great Ancoats Street, Union Street, Rochdale Canal, Butler Street, Oldham Road.

Lady Superintendent—MRS. STUART.

Health Visitor—MISS GRIMES.

THE work in this district is progressing slowly but satisfactorily. Miss Grimes, the Health Visitor, tries to help the people by every means in her power. She states that owing to constantly reporting the filthy condition of the courts and passages they are now kept much cleaner. She has also sent 134 communications to the Medical Officer of Health about overcrowding, dangerous state of trap doors, drains, &c.

Twenty-nine children have been sent into the country for three weeks by means of the Children's Holiday Fund, the parents contributing £3. 8s. towards the expenses. Situations have been obtained for three girls, and work or washing provided for the mothers. During the year 9 cwt. of carbolic soap has been sold, and 22 tins of disinfecting powder distributed.

The attendance at the Mothers' Meetings is increasing, and the amount contributed to Clothing and Blankets Clubs is very creditable, considering the extreme poverty of the women, thirteen of whom are widows. On the 15th of June they had a trip to Blackpool. Fortunately the day was fine, and they thoroughly enjoyed their holiday. Some of the women had never seen the sea before, and one woman, seventy years of age, had never been out of Manchester before.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Redford for kindly giving her lecture on dressing and nursing children, and to Miss Hughes for her most interesting account of her trip to America, also to friends who have helped us with warm clothing for the sick, and with old garments which have enabled us to clothe decently the children going to the country.

This is one of the poorest districts in Manchester; the general vitality is very low, and often we think that sickness is the rule rather than the exception.

ANCOATS, 7, 8, AND 9.

Boundaries: River Medlock, Mitchell Street, Pollard Street,
Great Ancoats Street.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. W. B. WORTHINGTON.

Health Visitor—Mrs. BOSTOCK.

OUR work in this district has been steadily prosecuted in the past year. It would be impossible to mention the variety of ways in which Mrs. Bostock is of use to the people in the neighbourhood, and the variety of calls made upon her for help. Her hard work and ungrudging service do not fail to meet with much recognition, and opportunities for new work continually present themselves. Two or three extracts from Mrs. Bostock's diary speak for themselves:—

“Went to see an old woman living in a parlour, who is very ill and in a filthy condition; her bed was a most sickening sight. I begged her to let me wash her, but she refused. This woman has a daughter in comfortable circumstances, so I have written to ask what she intends to do.”—“Found a woman selling fried fish and cabbage, and putting all the refuse in the ashpit.”—“At Mrs. ——'s they have had fever, and are now cleaning the house. I have spoken to her many times about sending the boy who had fever to the hospital, but she would have him at home, and sent the baby to her mother, who lives round the corner, and I have seen her go in and out to see the child. I spoke to her of this, and pointed out how they had compelled her husband to stay from work in consequence of the infection. The outcome of all this is that the baby has died of fever, but the boy is getting better.”

It is gratifying that Mrs. Bostock is able to record great improvement in many cases. In the past year she has sold 22 cwt. of carbolic soap, given away 26 tins of carbolic powder, and sent in 137 complaints to the Medical Officer.

Our Thursday afternoon meetings have had an average attendance of 50, and our thanks are due to Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. W. H. Drummond, Miss Hughes, Miss Worthington, and Messrs. George Broadfield, Julius B. Cohen, and Walter Hughes, and the Rev. W. T. Stonestreet

and Mr. Waring, the Curator of the Art Museum, who have helped us on various occasions; and to Mrs. Calladine, who kindly gave us two cookery lessons.

By means of the Children's Holiday Fund 42 children have been sent into the country, and by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. H. Worthington 20 children from the district have had the privilege of spending a week at Lytham.

ST. GEORGE'S, 5 AND 7.

Boundaries: Swan Street, Oldham Road, Lees Street, Rochdale Road, Barlow Street, Dalton Street, River Irk, Gould Street, Rochdale Road.

Lady Superintendent—MRS. BRIDGE.

Health Visitor—MRS. ARCHER.

THE work in this district has been going on as usual, although it has been unfortunate in having changed its superintendent twice.

The Health Visitor has continued her work most energetically, reporting a great many insanitary places and cases of overcrowding, &c., to Dr. Tatham, helping the sick, and relieving the very poor; she is constantly being appealed to in cases where people do not seem to know how to help themselves, and she has evidently won her way to their hearts.

She has sold and distributed a quantity of soap and powder, and has called our attention to people who had not used soap for twelve months before, and who now make their appearance looking quite clean and respectable.

The Mothers' Meeting which we now hold every Wednesday has increased in numbers, the interest also having been increased by visits from friends from whom we have had talks on nursing, clothing, &c., also by a cookery lesson from Mrs. Calladine; all this has been thoroughly appreciated by the women, as the increased attendance proves.

We have begun a Savings Bank, which promises to be well

supported, and hope to be able to give a fuller report next year, when we have been longer at work together.

DEANSGATE, 2, 3, AND 4.

Boundaries: River Medlock, Albion Street, Lower Mosley Street, Cooper Street, Albert Square, Brazennose Street, Bridge Street, River Irwell.

Lady Superintendents—Mrs. FARROW and Miss RICHARDS.

Health Visitor—Mrs. FISHER.

SINCE last November our work in this district has been of a more steady and settled character. During the winter and early spring we had much sickness and privation to contend with, and this autumn there has been a serious outbreak of scarlatina. Our Health Visitor is kept very busy, but she is thoroughly interested in her work, and enjoys it. Our sale of carbolic soap has averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per month, and a fair amount of powder has been distributed. Through the Country Holiday Fund ten children have been sent away, the parents contributing £1. 2s. towards expenses. Mrs. Calladine kindly gave us a cookery lecture on May 4th, which was greatly appreciated. On January 6th fifty poor women in the district were invited to a good tea and entertainment. We wish to record our thanks to Mr. J. P. Milbourne for a splendid sirloin of beef, which he gave us for the occasion. On July 17th forty of the women attending our meeting and sixty from Miss Constantine's had a united picnic to the Wesleyan College, Didsbury. The weather was very favourable and the trip a great success. Our meeting has been well attended. We have a Clothing Club and a Savings Bank in connection with it. The mothers have bought about £10 worth of flannel and calico, which has been cut out and made into useful garments. Our reports to Dr. Tatham for the year number 157.

The following are extracts from our Health Visitor's Book:—
 "Reported a cellar in Rice Street not fit for habitation; on inspector calling, that and three others were closed."—"Mrs. H.'s son out of work through the frost; got him a situation in Water Street cleansing department."—"Wednesday morning, stayed in and divided parcels of tea, sugar, and soap given for distribution."—"Took some toys to a

little boy suffering from hip disease.”—“Reported a case which I suspected to be typhoid fever; got a reply from Dr. Tatham thanking me for the information, as my suspicion was correct. Patient was removed to the hospital at once. Mother helpless with rheumatism in right arm; rubbed it well, wrapped it in cotton-wool and flannel, gave her embrocation.”—“Cautioned a mother about the danger of getting up five days after a confinement; she promised to be very careful.”—“Went to Dr. Mann for note for beef tea for very sick old man; we allow him a pint of milk a day; thanked me for making his bed.”—“Heard Mrs. D. had broken her pledge; tried to reason with her and get her to sign again.”—“Two old women very ill, no one to attend to them; washed both and made the bed, gave them a cup of beef tea, and promised to call again.”—“A boy, six years old, made a fire upstairs in the absence of his mother, who was out washing. Shirt and other articles over a chair caught fire. Took two buckets of water and put it out.”—“Found an old woman, alone, dangerously ill, having broken a blood vessel near the heart. Attended to her and made her comfortable.”—“A boy, from Salford, fell into the Bridgewater Canal. Taken out nearly drowned. Sat up two nights with him. Sent him home in a cab to-day.”—“Made three beds for sick women. Stayed to show a boy twelve years of age how to clean the house and cook the dinner.”—“Girl, thirteen, with both feet scalded; dressed them with zinc and vaseline, gave lint and bandages. Stayed and cut pinafores out for children.”—“Boy, three and a half, fell off a swing and broke the bone over his left eye. Held him while Dr. Mann set it; have called every morning this week to dress it.”

HULME, 4.

Boundaries : City Road, River Medlock, Chester Road, Lloyd Street.

Lady Superintendent—MISS CONSTANTINE.

Health Visitor—MISS MACKENZIE.

AFTER a year's effort we can report steady progress, for now our work to a large extent has become known, and the people have learnt to look upon us as friends to whom they can come in times of difficulty and trouble.

Perhaps the nature of the work can best be shown by some extracts from the Health Visitor's weekly report book :—" Mrs. P. bought some soap, and was so well pleased with the powder she asked for more." " Visited the houses in Riga Place, and given powder to each. Reported Nos. 2 and 3, also a broken flag where the water lodges."—" Mrs. P. all alone (she had been confined), no proper person to attend her; two visits to-day, first visit gave her tea, medicine, and left the fire all right; second visit gave her tea, toast, &c., and rendered assistance in other ways, for which she was most thankful."—" Mrs. C.'s house much cleaner than on my last visit."—" Mrs. M. very poor; I gave her some tickets (for soup) for the children's dinner."—" Tuesday, I was giving out tickets the whole time for the Cinderella Club."—" I took Mrs. S.'s girl to the Home in Higher Broughton. Visited five houses for Dr. Tatham."—" Visited Mrs. D. twice, and gave her the extract of beef; Mr. Davies from the Provident Society (he had been applied to for help) called, and allowed her 4s. worth of groceries."—" Called at Mr. Brown's, Cooper street, for a recommend for Mr. P. for the Southport Convalescent Hospital."—" Called at some soap customers, sold 23 pieces and some bath tickets."—" Mrs. R. had a piece of print given her; I cut out some pinafores for the children, and stayed some time to fix the work and put her in the way of sewing."—" Mr. R., got the husband situation."—" Took Mrs. L.'s little girl to the Eye Hospital. Visited in the morning those who had signed the pledge."

Our Mothers' Meeting is in a flourishing condition, and the mothers listen with great attention to the addresses that are given them on sanitary, religious, temperance, and other subjects. They were much interested last week in Dr. Schofield's tract on "How to be healthy in one room." At Christmas we had a "tea," after which Mr. Easton, of Great Bridgewater Street, very kindly gave us a magic lantern entertainment; then in July we joined the Mothers' Meeting of the adjoining district, and had the use of the beautiful grounds of the Wesleyan College. The mothers enjoyed to the full the pure country air, and had a thoroughly good time.

Nineteen children this year have been sent into the country, through means of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, and here I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Comorie for kindly investigating the cases and signing all the certificates I sent to him.

A quantity of soap has been sold and powder distributed.

ST. SIMON'S DISTRICT, SALFORD.

Boundaries: Broughton Road, St. Simon's Street, Springfield Lane.

Lady Superintendents—Mrs. W. RENSHAW, Mrs. J. GILL, and Mrs. GIBB.

Health Visitors—Mrs. COTGRAVE and Mrs. BROWN.

WORK in the district has gone on much as usual during the last twelve months. £282. 9s. 6d. has been paid into the different thrift clubs, not quite so much as last year, but that is easily accounted for by the very severe and long winter, and the prevalence of influenza in the spring. We have sold 100 pairs of blankets, the blanket club being appreciated almost more than any other, one woman remarking, when she came to fetch her blankets, that they seemed quite like a gift. The attendance at the Mothers' Meetings is well maintained; we have over 90 on the register, and an average attendance of about 60. Through the Country Holiday Fund we sent 44 children away, the parents contributing £7. 4s. 6d. We have sold 9 cwt. of carbolic soap, and 19 cwt. of powder has been distributed. A great improvement has been made in one street, where, in a row of eight houses, the landlord has made two into wash-houses, so that there are three houses to each wash-house. It is the exception to find houses with windows that will open at the top; we have been the means of getting some made right, and wish that all the landlords could be persuaded to make the improvement. It is very gratifying to note how much the women in the district appreciate the visits of the Health Visitors.

The following are extracts from the Health Visitors' books:—
 "Called on a woman, and found her child was sitting on the stone flags; I advised her to take him up, as it was so bad for him. Her cottage very dirty. I persuaded her to get it cleaned up before her husband came home. She had complained about him drinking and not stopping in. I told her to try and make his home nice and bright, and herself nice."—"Went into a cottage, the husband was ill with influenza, the little ones poorly, wife gone to Liverpool, left them to see if she could get some assistance from friends. The man was so

poorly I took the child in my arms, and washed its face and made it comfortable, made up the fire and left them, promising to call again.” —“Called to see Mrs. G.—found her very bad, there was no one to do anything for the poor woman; she looked so dirty. I got some water and washed her, and put clean clothes on her, she looked more comfortable.”

ADELPHI DISTRICT, SALFORD.

Boundaries: Chapel Street, Adelphi Street, Peru Street, Brewery Street, Stephens Street, Silk Street.

Lady Superintendents—Mrs. BISHOP and Mrs. CALLADINE.

Health Visitor—Miss ARMSTRONG.

Our district shows very little change during the last twelve months; like most other places it suffered severely from influenza in the early part of the year, but there has been much less ordinary infectious disease.

Our Health Visitor's book shows a very satisfactory improvement in the homes of the people; long columns describe them as “clean,” “fairly clean,” and “much improved.”

Not quite as much money has been saved for blankets, clothing, &c., but the sale of soap is good.

Forty of the mothers went to New Brighton for a day, and nearly as many who could not spare a whole day or the money for the long trip went to Sale in waggonettes for half a day.

We must thank Mrs. Spring for her admirable address to our Mothers' Meeting; she also delighted the women with her singing. Music seems to give great pleasure, and a piano or harmonium is a great help to the success of a meeting.

GREENGATE, SALFORD.

Boundaries: Blackfriars and Bailey Streets, Greengate, Garden Lane, Blackfriars Road.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. HAMILL.

Health Visitor—Mrs. EMERY.

OUR work this year has been to some extent encouraging. To go again and again to houses—as the Health Visitor does—and find the women just as dirty and thriftless, the children half dressed, and the kitchen and grate looking very comfortless, when, perhaps, the last time she was there she not only washed and dressed the children, but tidied the whole place, and showed the mother *how* to do it, and left her with promises to keep things better, is not only trying but disheartening work, yet this is what our Health Visitors are contending against constantly. The people are beginning to understand a little better the nature of our work than formerly, that its first and principal object is “sanitary improvement.” This object I am always endeavouring to keep in mind, and to impress it on the Visitor as well as on the people themselves; for numbers of them have the idea that the “Ladies’ Health Society” is a huge relief committee, and that they have nothing to do but ask for relief of all sorts, and the Society will grant it. This year we have sent several children into the country, but we have had a great deal of trouble in connection with this branch of our work.

The soap is very much appreciated, and is of great value.

Again we have to thank Dr. Paget for his kind and prompt attention to matters which we have reported to him. In several houses there is a marked improvement; in some homes, Mrs. Emery says, they really “are *clean* to what they were a year ago.”

I will now give a few extracts from her book :—“No. 1. This is a very untidy house, woman confined, very few things for the baby. I went next day and washed it and two other children, and made the mother comfortable. I made the girl tidy the house up, and gave milk, bread, meal, sugar, rice, and soap.”—“No. 4. Spoke to these women on sanitary matters, ventilation, burning the refuse and dead leaves, &c.”—“No. 20. A *great* improvement in this house.”—“No. 6.

Bad smells in back yard ; reported it.”—“ Great improvement in this row ; I reported some stables, and they have removed them.”—“ Drain attended to through my reporting since last here.”—“ Three women drinking in this street.”—“ Two women fighting, both drunk.”

These few extracts will suffice to show the character of our work. Drink in nearly every instance is the real cause of poverty ; the husband drinks, loses his work in consequence, and the wife and children are thus left in misery and want. Too often we find it is the *mother* who drinks ; then, indeed, the home is wretched and past all description. Even in our Mothers’ Meeting—which I am pleased to say is increasing nicely in numbers—amongst the regular attenders, we have four or five women, two under thirty, about whom we are very anxious, drink seems to be getting such a hold on them. One who attended the meeting years ago, and brought her first baby to it as a girl of twenty, is now at the age of twenty-seven a confirmed drunkard, and a few months ago her husband applied for her to be received into “ The Retreat for Inebriate Women ” at Fallowfield, but unfortunately she could not be persuaded to sign the requisite forms. Until she began to drink she was one of the most regular and intelligent women at our weekly Mothers’ Meeting. Thus in every phase of our work there is so much to be done, that at times we feel how little, in spite of all our efforts, we are accomplishing, but we take courage and persevere.

ANCOATS, 11.

Boundaries: Hulme Hall Lane, Shooter’s Brook, Gagg Street,
Butler Street, Rochdale Canal.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. MUZZELL.
Health Visitor—Miss RUSHWORTH.

MISS RUSHWORTH continues her excellent work in this district three days in the week (the other two in No. 10 Ancoats district). Monday is usually occupied in visiting the members of the Mothers’ Class in the morning and attending the Class in the afternoon. We have an average attendance of about 40. We have Blanket, Clothing, and

Picnic Club in connection with the Class. We have the sum of £9. 3s. 2d. in hand for these clubs. The Health Visitor has disposed of 10 tins of powder and four cwt. of soap. Thursday and Friday are also spent in No. 11 Ancoats district; Tuesday and Wednesday in No. 10 Ancoats district under the superintendence of Miss M. E. Ransome.

During the year 1,170 visits have been made, exclusive of the visits made to the members of the Mothers' Class, and in most cases powder has been left.

Much insanitary property has recently been condemned. Many of the back passages and streets have also recently been drained and paved, and, on the whole, considerable improvement has taken place. It is a pity that suitable buildings are not erected for the poor, so that when turned out of their insanitary tenements they might have some cottage to go to instead of resorting, as is now the case, to overcrowding. Here is a sample of a cottage in one of our courts: Two rooms, containing not a particle of furniture, inhabited by a widow and six children, as well as two lodgers.

The visits of the Health Visitor have been greatly prized among the sick, and frequently she has sat up all night to attend to the wants of the sick and dying. There is still considerable sickness in the district, and much annoyance is still caused at times by the bad smells which proceed from the works at Holt Town and from the chemical and other offensive trades in the district. The streets about here are habitually in a very dirty condition, notably Holland Street and Wardle Street, which in wet weather are specially dirty.

ANCOATS, 10.

Boundaries: South Porter Street, Gibbon Street, Ashton Canal, River Medlock, Mitchell Street, Love Lane, Pollard Street, Beswick Street.

Lady Superintendent—MISS RANSOME.

Health Visitor—MISS RUSHWORTH.

I HAVE much pleasure in stating that some of the streets in this district, especially Agar Street and Pump Street, are much improved. Many

alterations have been effected, such as fresh drain pipes and slopstone pipes. There have been various cases of measles and influenza, but on the whole this district has not been visited by many infectious diseases. The Health Visitor finds it difficult to sell much of the *carbolic* soap, but she is very persevering, and in time we hope to sell much more. I should also like to add that the Health Visitor works very hard, and is much liked by the people, and has attended lectures on nursing, and is therefore able to help the poor people in various ways.

OBJECT OF THE BRANCH.

To popularise sanitary knowledge among all classes.

MEANS TO BE EMPLOYED.

Personal visitation of districts represented to the Committee as requiring special attention. This in certain cases supplemented by the employment of Health Visitors.

The formation in those districts of Mothers' Meetings, where opportunity is given for Health and Sanitary Addresses in plain words, and where this teaching can be followed up and impressed on the women by the ladies who personally know them, and habits of thrift and cleanliness can be encouraged and fostered.

Sanitary Lectures by ladies to visitors among the poor and others.

The distribution of sanitary books and tracts, and various other agencies, as they may from time to time present themselves.

RULES.

The business of the Association shall be carried on by a Working Committee, consisting of twelve or more ladies, the Lady Superintendents, Lady Lecturers, an Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, and others.

The Working Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday in each month, in order to transact business.

At the Committee meetings four members shall form a quorum.

No rule shall be adopted or altered without notice at a previous meeting.

The General Committee shall consist of Collectors and others working in the cause. Their attendance, and that of all friends, is earnestly requested at occasional meetings.

Occasional meetings shall be held to receive reports from the several districts, to examine the Health Visitors' books, and to afford opportunity for friendly intercourse.

The friends of the Association shall meet annually in January, when the report of the Committee for the past year shall be read.

The Committee shall in no case incur expenses for which the Society has not the funds.

The salaries shall be paid at the Monthly Meeting.

The accounts shall be balanced and closed at the end of each year.

A Lady Superintendent shall be provided for each Health Visitor, and as far as possible each Lady Superintendent shall be aided by assistants, who will thus, by degrees, be trained to the work.

An attendance at eight out of twelve consecutive meetings of the Working Committee is obligatory on its members, and any Lady Superintendent failing in attendance shall be held liable to have the grant to her Health Visitor withdrawn unless satisfactory reasons for absence are given.

No fresh Health Visitor shall be engaged unless three-fourths of her salary is guaranteed, and the remainder can be met by the Society.

Lady Superintendents must send in their Annual Report not later than the 30th November.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitor must be approved and engaged by the Committee.

They must live in their district.

They must go through the course of instruction considered necessary by the Committee to fit them for their work.

The Health Visitors are required to work six hours daily, Saturdays excepted. Each one is required to write a weekly report for her Superintendent.

They must visit from house to house, irrespective of creed or circumstances, in such localities as their Superintendents direct.

They must carry with them the carbolic powder, explain its use, and leave it where it is accepted; direct the attention of those they visit to the evils of bad smells, want of fresh air, impurities of all kinds; give hints to mothers on feeding and clothing their children; where they find sickness, assist in promoting the comfort of the invalid by personal help, and report such cases to their Superintendent. They must urge the importance of cleanliness, thrift, and temperance on all possible occasions. They are desired to get as many as possible to join the Mothers' Meetings of their districts, to use all their influence to induce those they visit to attend regularly at their respective places of worship, and to send their children to school.

In their weekly report they must

I. Mention general sanitary state of house visited.

- (a) Number of rooms and number of occupants.
- (b) Presence of bad smells; if present, are they such as to arise from deficient ventilation, or from bad drainage?
- (c) State of the walls and floors.

II. Report upon general mode of living, especially with regard to personal and general cleanliness.

III. Report upon the feeding of children, especially of those under two years old.

- (a) Is the baby nursed by the mother or partly nursed and partly fed by hand? If the latter, state upon what it is fed.

IV. Report upon any case or cases of illness in the house.

- (a) Nature of disease. If contagious, when and how supposed to have been contracted.
- (b) How many of the family are affected?
- (c) Is there a doctor in attendance? If so, state how far and in what way they have assisted the people in carrying out his orders with regard to sanitary precautions.

LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY.

(IN UNION WITH THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.)

Dr. *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending December 31st, 1891.* Cr.

1891.	£	s.	d.	1891.	By	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance forward from 1890	...	...	Dec. 31.	Salaries—Health Visitors	...	...	460 12 0
Dec. 31.	Subscriptions and Donations (per list)	...	...	"	Proportionate cost of printing	...	...	11 8 6
"	Proceeds of Dramatic Entertainment	...	...	"	Report and separate Reports	...	...	1 5 4
"	Bank Interest	...	...	"	Proportion of expenses of advertising	...	...	1 0 4
				"	Annual Meeting, 1890	...	...	0 12 0
				"	Ditto ditto 1891	...	...	4 13 6
				"	Advertisements	...	...	0 9 0
				"	Postages, Printed Post Cards, &c.	...	...	0 16 8
				"	Account Books	...	...	50 0 0
				"	Cheque Books	...	...
				"	Transfer to Reserve Fund (Coltart Bequest)	...	...
				"	Transfer of proceeds of Dramatic Entertainment to Special Fund for relieving poorer Districts	...	...
				"	Balance—Cash in Bank and on hand	...	...
								<u>£651 13 3</u>

Dr.	RESERVE FUND (COLTART BEQUEST).	Cr.
1891.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought forward	£ 173 5 1
Dec. 31.	Bank Interest	2 11 9
"	Transfer from General Account (repayment of amount withdrawn 1st January, 1887)	50 0 0
		<u>£225 16 10</u>

I have examined the books, &c., of the Ladies' Health Society (in union with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association) and certify that the above is a correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1891, as shown therein.

46, Brown Street, Manchester, 26th January, 1892.

A. A. GILLIES, *Hon. Auditor.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM DECEMBER 31ST, 1890, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1891.

Collected by Miss Wyndham, Mrs. W. Renshaw, and Miss E. M. Dickins.

[illegible]

Collected by Mrs. Sam Gamble.

[illegible]

Collected by Miss Huntington.

[illegible]

Collected by Miss Wright and Miss G. Hamilton.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lady Sowler	1	1	0	Mrs. O. Horkheimer	0	5	0
Mrs. Donner	1	0	0	„ McDougall	0	5	0
Mr. Davies	1	0	0	„ Schill	0	5	0
Mrs. Kessler	1	0	0	„ Romley Wright	0	5	0
„ A. Midwood	0	10	6	Miss Wright	0	5	0
Miss Pershouse	0	10	6	A Friend	0	5	0
Mrs. Parlane	0	10	0				
Miss A. Behrens	0	5	0				
					<u>£7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

Collected by Mrs. Bishop.

					£	s.	d.	|	Mrs. Farrer Morgan	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Hoyle ... .	..	.	. . .	...	3	0	0	|		1	1	0
Miss Kay ... .	..	.	. . .	...	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	|				
										<u>£6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

Collected by Mrs. Lomax.

					£	s.	d.							£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mothersill	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	|	Miss Johnston...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
,, Lomax	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	|								
														<u>£2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

Collected by Mrs. Hardie.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Countess of Derby ...	5	0	0	Mr. Hatton ...	1	0	0
An Anonymous Friend, per				Miss Price ...	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Gill (donation)...	5	0	0	Mrs. Tolmé ...	1	0	0
Mr. Clowes ...	2	2	0	Hurst ...	0	10	6
„ and Mrs. A. Heywood ...	2	2	0	Miss Hurst ...	0	10	6
„ C. Hughes ...	2	2	0	Mr. C. Hurst ...	0	10	6
Messrs. Affleck and Brown ...	1	1	0	S. L. Helm ...	0	10	6
Mr. G. Broadfield ...	1	1	0	A Friend (donation) ...	0	10	0
Mrs. S. K. Armitage ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Abercrombie ...	0	10	0
„ M. Baerlein ...	1	1	0	Miss Porter ...	0	10	0
„ Dods ...	1	1	0	Mrs. W. Shimwell ...	0	10	0
Mr. C. Miller ...	1	1	0	Miss Shimwell ...	0	10	0
„ A. E. Leigh ...	1	1	0	Mrs. E. M. Henriques ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Heald ...	1	1	0	Knowles ...	0	10	0
Dr. Tatham ...	1	1	0	Master Bishop ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Tatham ...	1	1	0	Mr. Bury ...	0	5	0
„ Bishop ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Ross ...	0	5	0
„ David Little (donation)	1	0	0	Miss Black (donation) ...	0	2	6
A Friend ...	1	0	0				
In Loving Memory ...	1	0	0				
					£40	5	6

Collected by Miss Collins.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Dockray ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Blair ...	0	5	0
„ Aders ...	0	10	0	Mr. Price ...	0	5	0
„ P. Marriott ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Livesley ...	0	5	0
„ Bannerman ...	0	10	0	Miss Lees ...	0	5	0
„ Beaty ...	0	10	0				
Mr. Tarbolton ...	0	10	0				
Miss J. Sharp ...	0	10	0				
					£5	0	0

Collected by Mrs. Edwin Butterworth and Mrs. Ledward.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. A. P. Ledward ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Simon ...	0	5	0
„ Jefferis ...	1	0	0	Jas. Hall ...	0	5	0
„ Heape ...	1	0	0	Hargrave ...	0	5	0
H. D. Ledward, Esq. ...	1	0	0	Lazonby ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Mark ...	1	0	0	Hoffmann ...	0	5	0
„ Bateman ...	0	10	0	F. J. Norbury ...	0	5	0
„ Cary ...	0	10	0	F. Jefferis ...	0	5	0
„ Peter Dunn ...	0	10	0	C. G. Luis ...	0	5	0
„ John Dunn ...	0	10	0	Mr. Isaac McDougall ...	0	5	0
„ Foster ...	0	10	0	Mrs. Raby ...	0	5	0
Miss Halliday ...	0	10	0	Millers ...	0	5	0
„ Lees ...	0	10	0	Pixton ...	0	5	0
„ Lees (donation) ...	0	10	0	Lowe ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Spence ...	0	10	0	Hoyle ...	0	5	0
„ Rowcliffe ...	0	10	0	Mr. W. Aldred ...	0	5	0
„ Wansborough Jones ...	0	10	0				
„ E. Butterworth ...	0	10	0				
					£14	16	0

Collected by Miss Dods.

[illegible]

Collected by Miss Billington.

[illegible]

Collected by a Lady.

				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
Mrs. Henry Gaddum	...	...	2	0	0		Mrs. Ransome...	...	...	...	1	0	9
" Crossley	...	..	2	0	0		" Neild	...	...	...	0	10	6
Bulkley Allen, Esq.	...	...	1	1	0		" Travers	...	...	...	0	5	0
Mrs. Scott	...	...	1	1	0								
" Fullarton	...	...	1	0	0								
W. H. Johnson, Esq.	...	...	1	0	0						£9	17	6

Collected by Mrs. Robertson.

[illegible]

Collected by Mrs. W. H. Willcocks.

[illegible]

Collected by Miss L. S. Clarkson.

[illegible]

Collected by Miss C. D. Stuart.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Messrs. Mather and Platt ...	2	2	0	Mrs. Shelmerdine ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Hoyle ...	1	1	0	„ Roberts ...	0	10	0
„ Eccles ...	1	1	0	„ Spafford ...	0	5	0
„ Scott ...	1	1	0	„ Radford ...	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Waterhouse ...	1	1	0	Miss Prince ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Stuart ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Stevenson ...	0	2	6
„ Barclay ...	0	10	0				
„ Broadhurst ...	0	10	0				
„ Mather ...	0	10	0				
					£10	14	6

Collected by Mrs. W. Redford.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart.,				Mrs. Goulborn ...	0	10	0
M.P. ...	5	0	0	„ G. T. Redmayne ...	0	10	0
J. H. Charlton, Esq. ...	1	1	0	Miss Waterhouse ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Curtis ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Fryer ...	0	10	0
„ Horsfall ...	1	1	0	J. Holliday, Esq. (Don.) ...	0	10	0
„ Schuster ...	1	1	0	Mrs. Consterdine ...	0	5	0
„ Worthington ...	1	1	0	„ Ramsbottom ...	0	5	0
„ S. F. Armitage ...	1	0	0	„ Williams ...	0	5	0
„ Boutflower ...	1	0	0	„ Sandbach ...	0	2	6
W. Berry, Esq. ...	1	0	0	Miss Hilton ...	0	2	0
Miss Railton ...	1	0	0				
Mrs. W. Redford ...	0	10	6		£18	5	0

Miscellaneous.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mayor of Manchester, from				Proceeds of Dramatic Enter-			
Clarke and Marshall's				ment towards relieving			
Bequest ...	5	0	0	poorer Districts ...	52	3	6
Mr. B. Martin (per Mrs.				Anonymous ...	235	4	0
Hamill) ...	1	1	0				
„ Waterhouse (per Mrs.							
Hamill) ...	1	1	0		£294	9	6



MANCHESTER AND SALFORD
NOXIOUS VAPOURS ABATEMENT
ASSOCIATION.

(In union with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.)

Committee and Officers for the Year 1892.

President and Treasurer.

HERBERT PHILIPS, Esq., J.P.

Committee.

H. FLETCHER, Esq.

L. E. FLETCHER, Esq.

FRANCIS GREG, Esq.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, Esq., J.P.

T. C. HORSFALL, Esq., J.P.

T. JEPSON, Esq.

W. J. MORICE, Esq.

A. RANSOME, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.

R. SPARY, Esq.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. W. SOUTHERN, J.P.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq., F.C.S.

J. WALMSLEY, Esq., B.A.

REV. CANON WOODHOUSE, M.A.

MR. COUNCILLOR S. B. WORTHINGTON.

Hon. Consulting Chemists.

CHAS. ESTCOURT, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C.

J. CARTER BELL, Esq., F.I.C., A.R.S.M.

Secretary.

MR. FRED SCOTT, 44, JOHN DALTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS ABATEMENT ASSOCIATION.

REPORT.

IN the last Annual Report was published a copy of a Memorial presented to the Corporations of Manchester and Salford, praying for more active measures in suppressing the Smoke Nuisance. In Manchester the prayer was so far responded to that certain smoke producers complained bitterly of the proceedings of the Corporation, and they memorialised the Chamber of Commerce to use its influence with the Corporation in obtaining greater indulgence for offenders. A counter Memorial was presented to the Chamber of Commerce by this Association, and the Committee have pleasure in recording its appreciation of the judicious action of the Chamber in remaining neutral in the matter. (For copies of the two Memorials see Appendix A.)

An apology for smoke producers was made in a paper read before the Society of Chemical Industry (Manchester Branch), on which occasion some representatives of the Association were present. This led to a newspaper correspondence, in which the views of the Association were represented. (See Appendix B.)

Early in the year the Committee determined to urge the Manchester Gas Committee to make a considerable reduction in the price of gas with a view to encouraging its increased use for heating purposes and motive power instead of coal, so as to materially lessen the Smoke Nuisance. A copy of the Memorial is given in the Appendix (C). The reply received was not satisfactory, especially as the Gas Committee immediately afterwards determined to discontinue

the charges previously made in their Revenue account for depreciation of plant and for street lighting—the entire cost of works and plant having been exceeded by such charges in the past. By his resolution a much larger profit was, of course, available, which might have been used for the reduction of the price of gas. Your Committee therefore organised a series of public meetings in Hulme Town Hall, New Islington Public Hall, and the Manchester Town Hall for the purpose of showing the bearing of public opinion on the question, the immediate object being to support a resolution, to be moved by Dr. Simpson in the Council, in favour of a substantial reduction of the charge for gas. The outcome was an announcement by the Gas Committee that they could not reduce the price during the year 1891-92, partly because the estimates were based on the existing charges and partly because they were not ready for an increased demand, but they undertook to increase forthwith their productive power and storage capacity, with a view to reducing the price of gas as soon as these works were completed. It is expected that the new works will be in such a forward state at the time for the preparation of the estimates for the coming year, that the Committee will be able to announce a substantial decrease in the charge for gas within the city.

Some samples of rainwater, taken in Ancoats early in the past year, were analysed by Mr. Carter Bell, Mr. C. Estcourt, and Mr. Wm. Thomson, with the object of showing the nature and amount of the impurities caused by smoke and chemical vapours. The results were interesting, but were not conclusive either to those gentlemen or the Committee, owing to the unsuitable method of collecting the samples submitted. Mr. Thomson has, in consequence, undertaken to repeat the analyses on samples properly collected under his supervision in various parts of Manchester and Salford, and he intends to embody the results of this inquiry in a lecture to be published by the Association.

With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the authorities enforce their powers against smoke producers, the Committee employed for about two months an Inspector, who had been trained in his work by Dr. Patterson, of Oldham, to take observations of smoky chimneys in Manchester and Salford, and to show as far as practicable the difference between those places where smoke-preventing appliances were used and those where they were not. The results were tabulated and forwarded to the proper departments of the Manchester

and Salford Corporations. In Salford several prosecutions have since taken place, representing a distinct increase of activity on the part of the Corporation, and in Manchester the proceedings of the Nuisance Committee have been not less worthy of approval.

The Committee have arranged this winter for a series of lectures for publication, but they will dispense with the oral delivery of them, and will employ the money that would be required for advertising the lectures in sending copies to members of the Association, magistrates, members of Town Councils, well-known smoke producers, members of Parliament, &c. It is hoped that in this way a large amount of information will be spread likely to result in improved methods for the abatement of smoke and noxious vapours. The following are the lectures promised, viz.:—

“The Work of the Committee for Testing Smoke Preventing Appliances.” By Mr. Herbert Fletcher.

“The Enforcement of the Law relating to Smoke by Private Individuals.” By Dr. Thos. Patterson.

“The Nuisance of Domestic Fire Smoke and Methods of Abating It.” By Mr. T. C. Horsfall.

“The Prospect of Pure Air in the immediate future for Large Towns.” By Mr. Chas. Estcourt, F.C.S., F.I.C., Manchester City Analyst.

“The Pollution of the Air by Waste Products from Chemical Works.” By Mr. J. Carter Bell, F.C.S., Salford Borough Analyst.

“Electricity as a Substitute for Steam Power.” By Mr. Jas. Johnston, C.E.

“The Extent and Character of Air Pollution in Manchester and Salford, as shown by Analyses of Rainwater.” By Mr. Wm. Thomson, F.R.S. Ed., F.C.S.

“Some Aspects of the Effects of Air Pollution on Health.” By Dr. A. E. Pownall.

“The Law relating to Air Pollution, with Proposals for its Amendment.” By Mr. E. A. Parry, Barrister-at-Law.

At the request of the Association, Dr. Patterson, of Oldham, read paper during the summer before the local society of Medical

Officers of Health on his method of enforcing the law against smoke producers.

The Committee naturally watch with much interest the proceedings of the National Society, organised by themselves, for testing Smoke-preventing Appliances. As previously stated, this work was started as a co-operative effort to solve various difficulties urged by smoke producers in excuse for not adopting methods of smoke prevention. It is to be regretted that those most interested—the manufacturers—have responded only very meagrely to the appeal for the funds necessary to carry out the work in an exhaustive manner, and those whose desire has all along been to effect their object—the prevention of excessive air pollution—by educational means, are very unwillingly being forced to the conclusion that it is only compulsion that will secure for the public the right of breathing comparatively pure air, which a rigid enforcement of the law would secure. Reformers elsewhere have acted on this conviction, and in London, where the law relating to smoke abatement has long been strictly administered by the Home Office, there is practically no nuisance from smoke other than that from domestic fires. In Oldham, an enthusiastic champion of pure air, Dr. Patterson, has prosecuted smoke producers systematically for some time past under the 105th section of the Public Health Act (see Appendix D), and with such effect that steam users in large numbers in that town are providing mechanical stokers or other methods of smoke prevention. Success under compulsion is probably only achieved after much annoyance and expense, which could be avoided by an adequate response to the appeal for co-operation with the Smoke Testing Committee.

That the Committee's work is necessarily very costly is shown by the fact that the later tests represent about £40 each, but a sufficient number of tests for an exhaustive report could be made for the sum asked, viz., £3,000, positive subscriptions, and a guarantee fund of £3,000 in case of deficit. This might readily be subscribed in comparatively small sums with the certain result of permanent gain from increased knowledge respecting economical combustion, from the avoidance of fines, and from the advantage of being able to determine when a smoke-preventive appliance is required, what apparatus or method would be efficient under the existing conditions without making independent experiments. The results of the tests recently made for the Committee by Professor Kennedy, F.R.S., fully illustrate the value of this work, and funds only are now needed to

complete it in a very short time. This Committee again earnestly appeal to steam users on economical grounds, and to all in the interests of public health and comfort to supply funds to the Smoke Testing Committee. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Fred Scott, Secretary of this Association and of the Smoke Testing Committee.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD NOXIOUS VAPOURS ABATEMENT ASSOCIATION.

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Treasurer's Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1891.

C.

[illegible]

Examined and found correct,

January 23rd, 1892.

R. E. JONES, Chartered Accountant.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

								£	s.	d.
Barclay, Robert, and Co., Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Beith, Stevenson, and Co., Messrs....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Brown, J. H., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Carver Brothers and Co., Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Chadwick, John, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Clowes, S. W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Collins, James, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Crossley, W. J., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Derby, Right Hon. Lord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F., Bart.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Dods, Ker, and Co., Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Eccles Local Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
Elliott, J. M., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Farrar, T. Lister, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Ferguson, John, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Fielden Brothers, Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Gaddum and Co., Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Gleave, Jos. Jas., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Greg, Francis, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Hadfield, George, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hecht, Mrs. Edward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Helm, S. L., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Heywood, C. J., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Heywood, Oliver, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Hurst, C. J., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Jepson, Thomas, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Joynson, E. Walter, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Liepmann, Messrs. Julius, and Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Mainprice, W. S., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
McConnel, W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Mather, John, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i> ...							...	£66	17	6

							£	s.	d.
							... 66	17	6
Philips, Herbert, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 5	0	0
Royston, Henry, Esq....	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0	2	6
Scott, C. P., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1	1	0
Shelmerdine, T., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1	0	0
Watts, Messrs. S. and J. and Co.	...	...	..	...	...	...	... 2	2	0
Wilson, G. W., Esq., Marple	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1	1	0
Worthington, S. B., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1	1	0
							<hr/> £78	5	0
Less Subscriptions outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 8	5	6
							<hr/> £69	19	6
Add Subscriptions paid for 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 2	2	0
							<hr/> <hr/> £72	1	6

DONATION, 1891.

						£	s.	d.
Chamberlin, Donner, and Co., Messrs.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR TOWN'S MEETING.

									£ s. d.
Sundry Persons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 1 0

APPENDIX.

A.—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

MEMORIAL OF THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS AND ALLIED TRADES.

(From the "Manchester Guardian," October 1st, 1891.)

To the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The undersigned manufacturers of the city of Manchester beg to call your attention to the recent prosecutions of chemical and other manufacturers for smoke nuisance, where it can be conclusively proved that the nature of the manufactures is such that the prevention of the emission of smoke is impossible. We believe these prosecutions to be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Public Health Act, 1875. Sec. 91, sub-sec. 7, reads as follows: "Any fireplace or furnace which does not as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dyehouse, brewery, bakehouse, gasworks, or any manufacturing or trade process whatsoever, and any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance, shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Act." But "that where a person is summoned before any Court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fireplace or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fireplace or furnace, the Court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of this Act, and dismiss the complaint, if it is satisfied that such fireplace or furnace is constructed in such a manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof." By the recent decision of the Stipendiary the emission of black smoke from a chimney, independent of the nature of the manufacture, the construction of the furnaces, and means employed to prevent such as far as practicable, is in itself an offence, and this decision merely follows the decision given by the Divisional Court in an appeal case, where it was held that sec. 91, sub-sec. 7, defines two separate offences.

Your memorialists maintain that the saving clause to the sub-section, viz., but "that where a person is summoned before any Court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fireplace or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fireplace or furnace, the Court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of this Act, and

dismiss the complaint, if it is satisfied that such fireplace or furnace is constructed in such a manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof," was intended by the Legislature to exclude from the operation of the Act those industries where, by reason of the special nature of the processes, it was practically impossible to prevent the emission of black smoke, and if such was not so intended, for what purpose could the saving clause have been inserted? The consequences of these decisions are most serious, as if maintained large industries will be driven away from the city of Manchester, and great injury will be done, not only to manufacturers and thousands of workpeople, but the collateral trades directly allied to or depending upon chemical industries for their supplies will also be seriously damaged. The question being of great importance to the entire trade of Manchester, we beg to call the attention of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, with the request that, if thought advisable, they should bring the matter under the notice of the members of Parliament representing the city of Manchester.—(Signed)

IVAN LEVINSTEIN AND COMPANY LIMITED.

DUNN BROTHERS.

HOWARTH AND COMPANY.

WINNER AND COMPANY.

C. L. TRUBY.

C. J. SCHOFIELD.

THE CLAYTON ANILINE COMPANY LIMITED.

GRIMSHAW BROTHERS LIMITED.

MANCHESTER ZINC AND AMMONIA COMPANY.

RICHARD JOHNSON AND NEPHEW.

THE ASHBURY RAILWAY AND IRON COMPANY LIMITED.

THE BRADFORD COLLIERY COMPANY.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH AND COMPANY LIMITED.

TENNANTS AND COMPANY.

GEORGE SAXON.

THE VAUGHAN PULLEY COMPANY.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REPLY OF THE NOXIOUS VAPOURS ASSOCIATION.

44, John Dalton Street,

Manchester, August 18th, 1891.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Gentlemen,—The Committee of this Association have had under their consideration the abstract of a memorial recently presented to you by certain chemical and other manufacturers, which has appeared in the report of your last monthly meeting; also the report of the discussion that took place at the

last quarterly meeting of the Chamber. The object of the memorialists appears to be to induce the Directors of the Chamber to use their great influence with the Corporation with a view to the latter body relaxing their vigilance in respect to the nuisance caused by black smoke from chemical works and certain other industrial establishments. This Committee has not overlooked the fact that the memorialists base their contention upon an allegation that the kind of works referred to in the memorial cannot be conducted without the creation of black smoke in considerable quantity. It is admitted on all hands that the emission of black smoke from steam boiler furnaces is absolutely unnecessary. As regards the furnaces of chemical works, the Committee are informed by the Chief Inspector of Alkali Works that there are perhaps one or two chemical or metallurgical processes where the prevention of black smoke is difficult, but not impossible, for even in such cases a smokeless coal might be used. It may, too, be pointed out that the Legislature, ever tender with interests sought to be placed under legal control, has not seen fit to exempt any kind of chemical works or individual process carried on therein from the operation of the smoke clauses of the Act of 1875, as it has done in the cases of mines, smelting ores and minerals, calcining, puddling, and rolling of iron and other metals, and conversion of pig iron into wrought iron (section 334, Public Health Act, 1875).

The proceedings of the Manchester Corporation have now received the sanction of all the Superior Courts, and to ask them to extend indulgence to works not mentioned in the saving clause of the Public Health Act is to ask them to neglect their duty to the community. This Committee observe that the memorial has been referred to the Chemical Sectional Committee of the Chamber "for a report especially with reference to the technical points involved." It is fair to assume that the Chemical Sectional Committee are practically the memorialists; at any rate their interests are identical, and this fact must necessarily influence unduly any report they may make. Under all the circumstances, this Committee ventures to hope that the Directors of the Chamber will not interfere in this matter between the authorities and manufacturers.—We are, &c.,

HERBERT PHILIPS, Chairman.

FRED SCOTT, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL SECTION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

Gentlemen,—The Chemical Section of your Chamber having been requested to report upon a memorial presented by certain chemical and other manufacturers of this city with reference to smoke abatement, beg to state that they are of opinion:—

1. That the emission of black smoke may generally be restricted, but that there are certain manufacturing operations in which its prevention is not prac-

ticable with our present means and appliances, and this is especially the case in carrying out processes in which the firing is of an intermittent character, or where very high and constantly varying temperatures require to be quickly obtained, or where some of the constituents of the coal enter into chemical combination with the article to be produced. We refer, amongst others, to metallurgical operations, the manufacture of glass, pottery, earthenware, soda ash by the Leblanc process, and to destructive distillation and distillation in retort glasses and stills.

2. That there exist no technical difficulties in reducing the smoke from ordinary boiler fires to a minimum.

3. That the use of anthracite or smokeless coal is not practicable in carrying out manufacturing operations in which the cost of fuel is an important item. Furthermore, anthracite is not suitable for many operations in which bituminous coal is absolutely necessary. In many chemical and metallurgical works, a reducing flame is often necessary to carry out certain operations; in other words, air must not be admitted in sufficient quantity to completely burn the carbonaceous products, as if excess of air were introduced the product would be spoiled. In all such operations the production of black smoke cannot be prevented in the present state of our knowledge.

4. That the emission of black smoke may, however, be reduced with greater success even in some of the special processes referred to if manufacturers were able to secure cheaper coal-gas and coke at reasonable prices, as either of these, or in some instances the combination of both, might be found in certain cases to answer for a substitute of coal, as, for example, in retort firing, destructive distillation, and other operations.

5. Your Committee's attention having also been called to a letter of the Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Association addressed to the Chamber, they have to say that the Association must have entirely misconceived the complaints made by the memorialists with reference to certain prosecutions for the emission of black smoke. The letter of the Association admits the exemption by the Legislature of certain manufactures, whilst, as a matter of fact, prosecutions had been commenced against manufacturers carrying on the works and trades thus exempted.

6. That chemical works have not been specially mentioned as exempted by the Act is true, nor was there any need for it, as they are included in the general protecting clause (as already set forth in the memorial), which provides that any complaints should be dismissed if the court is satisfied that the furnace or fireplace is constructed in such a manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and if such furnace or fireplace has been carefully attended to by the person having charge thereof (section 91, Public Health Act, 1875).

In regard to the statement of the chief inspector referred to in the letter, the inspector may be theoretically right, that the prevention of the emission of black smoke is not impossible in certain cases where smokeless coal might be used, but in practice the high price of this coal, which is almost four times as high as that of ordinary coal, and for reasons already stated, excludes its substitution for the latter in almost all the manufacturing operations referred to. Moreover, the chief inspector, whose authority and experience principally

extend to alkalies and noxious vapours, confined his remarks, we venture at least to think, solely to these, but there exists a number of chemical operations in which the conditions and circumstances are very much different.

Finally, the Committee observes that the Association is wrong in assuming that the Chemical Sectional Committee is practically identical with the memorialists. The fact is that the majority of signatures to the memorial are in no wise those of firms connected with chemical works, and only few of them are represented on the Chemical Sectional Committee.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,

IVAN LEVINSTEIN, Chairman.

September 23rd, 1891.

B.—MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND SMOKE PROSECUTIONS.

(From the "Manchester Guardian," June 24th, 1891.)

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN MANCHESTER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At the meeting of chemical manufacturers held a few days ago strong complaint was made of the "harassing" of manufacturers by the Corporation with prosecutions for breaches of the bye-laws relating to smoke. The Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Abatement Association has recently employed an inspector to ascertain whether the inspectors of the Corporation were reporting as many cases of smoke nuisance as might reasonably be expected, the number of cases brought into court for some time past being, to a casual observer, apparently in inverse proportion to the prevalence of the nuisance, especially since the extension of the city boundaries greatly increased the jurisdiction of the Corporation. A summary of the results as affecting Manchester follows. The figures relating to Salford are not given, partly because no complaint is made against the Salford authorities, who allow five minutes of dense black smoke in the hour, against one minute in the half hour in Manchester, and partly because information necessary to complete the table is not obtainable from the Salford Town Hall without a process of circumlocution, which has the effect (whether such result is intended or not) of discouraging all inquiry into the management of the affairs of the Royal borough—a consequence not always to the advantage of the inhabitants. In Manchester there are four inspectors employed for the purpose of reporting smoke nuisances only, and, moreover, all the other inspectors and the police have had instructions for some time past to report any cases they may observe. The man employed by the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association is a trained observer, being the same who was employed by Dr. Patterson, of Chadderton, to take observations and give evidence in court in connection with his successful crusade against the nuisance at Oldham. This man made a much larger number of

observations than the four inspectors of the Corporation (the other inspectors and police appear to have reported none) during the several periods under comparison. Thus, in six days in March he made 81, against 47 officially reported; in 22 days in April 447, against 106; and in seven days in May 136, against 45. Of these the number of indictable offences respectively were 40 against 23, 250 against 59, and 67 against 26. None of the cases reported by the Society's inspector, except two in April, were observed by the Corporation officials.

Of the indictable offences officially reported during six days in March only four were prosecuted, in three of which cases fines were inflicted and one order of abatement made. Of the 59 offences during 22 days in April nine only were selected for prosecution, when four fines were inflicted and five orders of abatement made; and of the 26 offences during seven days in May no cases were taken into court. These offences, as officially recorded, ranged from three minutes to 21 minutes in the half hour of dense black smoke in the March observations, two minutes to 30 minutes in those in April, and two minutes to 13 minutes in those in May. Thus, it will be seen that manufacturers have little cause to grumble, whereas the great body of citizens, who suffer from the present excessive pollution of the air by coal smoke, have very substantial grounds of complaint.

The Committee of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association have never been over-exacting or unreasonable in their demands. Their policy has always been to effect their objects as far as practicable by conciliatory and educational methods. In illustration of this, the Smoke Abatement Exhibition held some years ago and the formation recently of a special committee of scientists and experts to test in an exhaustive way various appliances for the prevention of smoke may be mentioned; but manufacturers who cry out before they are hurt need to be reminded that the intervention of the Corporation is not necessary at all, and that they are liable to prosecution by any aggrieved citizen under the 105th section of the Public Health Act. Dr. Patterson, by obtaining convictions on his own motion in at least thirty cases, has demonstrated the reality of this power; and inasmuch as a prosecution need cost no more than the court fees, amounting to a few shillings altogether, it is obvious that there is a possibility of a crusade in Manchester similar to that which has taken place at Oldham. This would be "harassing," no doubt.

The action of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association in organising the committee for testing smoke-preventing appliances now at work, with Professor Kennedy, F.R.S., as engineer, ought therefore to be recognised by manufacturers as what it was intended to be, viz., a co-operative effort to obtain a scientific solution of those difficulties which have hitherto deterred many manufacturers from adopting methods of smoke prevention. The manufacturers have not yet shown any general disposition to help in solving the difficulties in the way of smoke prevention by providing funds for the successful accomplishment of work undertaken on their behalf. That work is now in danger of being crippled for want of funds, and unless manufacturers decide to contribute the inconsiderable amount asked for towards the unavoidable expenses, they will have only themselves to blame if they have to pay much more in fines alone as the result of the threatened formation of a South-east Lancashire

League for the suppression of the smoke nuisance, which would work on Dr. Patterson's lines. It has been announced that "the chemical manufacturers have formed an Association to assist each other in combatting the production of smoke by the adoption of every contrivance and appliance which knowledge has yet provided for the conduct of their operations, and in carrying out this intention they will be doing their share towards what should be a common object."

This is welcome news; but what guarantee have the public that this "intention" is being carried out as systematically and thoroughly as the importance and urgency of the case demands? Even if it can be shown that experiments are constantly being made at the works of the various members of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association, the question suggests itself—Why work in such a wasteful manner? When any one manufacturer discovers a cure for the nuisance in his own case, the chances are that the method adopted will prove equally effective in few if any of those of his neighbours, unless the conditions under which combustion is effected are identical. Would it not be wiser to co-operate in the work of the Committee for testing smoke-preventing appliances, which aims at enabling any manufacturing coal consumer to determine what appliance or method will prevent smoke under any given conditions? The chemical industry is not, like certain processes such as puddling of iron, exempted from the obligation imposed by law to prevent the emission of smoke, and therefore it has no claim to any special indulgence. What applies to chemical manufacturers applies to manufacturers all round, with two or three exceptions; and as there is a fixed determination to suppress a nuisance for which the law provides the means, it behoves smoke producers to waste no more time in special pleading but honestly take advantage of the opportunity now offered of having a complete and exhaustive scientific investigation and a solution to the problem once for all.

(From the "Manchester Guardian," June 27th, 1891.)

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—The remarks in your paper of 24th June from a correspondent are an elaborate instance of "special pleading" for the funds of the Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Abatement Association, whose efforts seem neither to have been appreciated nor supported by the public. This result one need hardly be surprised at when we learn from the statistics given (1) that their smoke inspector "can do the work of twelve Corporation inspectors," and (2) that their committee of scientists and engineering experts has been at work for some years, and still the problem of consumption of smoke is not yet solved. Your correspondent doubts the good intentions of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association, and asks, would it not be wiser to co-operate in the work of his committee by allowing them to spend the money of the chemical manufacturers

in experiments? If chemical manufacturers, with their special scientific and practical knowledge not only of the laws of combustion but also of the special nature of the operations they have to carry on, cannot devise means, I am perfectly sure that the committee, who have utterly failed in solving the problem under much simpler circumstances, could not help them in the least, and their money would be wasted. The present interpretation of the Public Health Act, 1875, section 91, sub-section 7, is a strong case of "special pleading," and if upheld must not only inevitably ruin vast industries throughout the country, but at the same time bring vast numbers of our working classes to starvation for want of work.—Yours, &c.,

R. LE NEVE FOSTER, Chairman Manchester Chemical
Manufacturers' Association.

25th June, 1891.

(From the "Manchester Guardian," July 2nd, 1891.)

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. R. Le Neve Foster, chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association, which appears in your issue of Saturday, lacks in almost every line that accuracy of statement which it seems natural to expect in the utterances of one engaged in the practical application of an exact science. I take his statements *seriatim*.

My remarks in the "Guardian" of the 24th ult. are described as "an elaborate instance of 'special pleading' for the funds of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association." Not even by inference did I plead in the communication in question for funds for that society. What I did was to remind manufacturers generally—not chemical manufacturers alone—that the Committee for Testing Smoke-preventing Appliances, which is well known as an independent national organisation, although initiated by the local Noxious Vapours Abatement Association, represents a co-operative effort to solve the whole problem of smoke prevention in connection with manufacturing processes, and that it was incumbent upon them to contribute to the cost of the work. I pointed to the existence of that Committee as an illustration of my statement that the policy of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association is now, as it always has been, one of conciliatory and educational methods.

Bearing this in mind, it seems rather ungracious of Mr. Foster to remark that the efforts of the Association "seem neither to have been appreciated nor supported by the public." Assuming that he refers here to the inadequate support extended to the Committee for Testing Smoke-preventing Appliances, it would have been more accurate to have substituted the word "manufacturers" for "public," inasmuch as the major portion of the fund subscribed is contributed by those whose chief—I might also say sole—interest in the work centres in its far-reaching influence for the public welfare. I gladly admit that a considerable number of public-spirited coal consumers, including some chemical

manufacturers, have subscribed—some very liberally; but they represent only a fractional portion of those appealed to, and whose co-operation is essential. If Mr. Foster's ungenerous remark referred to the influence of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association as distinct from the Committee for Testing Smoke-preventing Appliances, I can only say that it does not harmonise with the views generally entertained by chemical manufacturers who have had some reason to form a different conclusion. Indeed, even Mr. Foster himself did not quite ignore it in the paper read by him before the Chemical Industry Society. In accounting for the apparent absence of public appreciation and support of the Association or Testing Committee, no matter what is meant, Mr. Foster makes two statements, carefully numbered (thus suggesting careful analysis and precision), both of which are incorrect.

In the first, by the use of inverted commas, he makes me responsible for the assertion that the inspector of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association "can do the work of twelve Corporation inspectors." What I did say was that the Association's inspector had in certain stated periods "made a much larger number of observations than the four (smoke) inspectors of the Corporation (the other inspectors and police appear to have reported none)." This is the fact; but the discrepancy involves no reflection upon the Corporation inspectors, inasmuch as they report probably as many cases as the nature of their instructions permits. The observations of the official inspectors may be required as evidence in court, and for that reason it is desirable that each inspector should watch only one chimney at a time; whereas, the object of the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association being not to prosecute but to ascertain the extent of the smoke nuisance and the degree of indulgence shown to offenders by the Corporation, its inspector is directed to observe as many chimneys at once as circumstances, such as proximity to each other and coincidence or otherwise of the emission of smoke, will permit. Thus two or three chimneys can frequently be watched during an observation which is always for the standard time of the Corporation regulations—viz., half an hour.

In the statement numbered 2 Mr. Foster asserts that "their committee of scientists and engineering experts has been at work for some years, and still the problem of consumption of smoke is not yet solved." The Committee for Testing Smoke-preventing Appliances has not been organised more than eighteen months, the first public meeting to launch it having been held in November, 1889; and if Mr. Foster had a genuine desire to see the question of smoke consumption solved, it is to be assumed that he would have at least made some inquiry about the proceedings of that Committee. Had he done so, he would have learned that something more than even the "special scientific and practical knowledge" of chemical manufacturers is required for the work; that unavoidable delay has been caused through the prolonged illness and ultimate death of the engineer first appointed. He would have known that the Committee had recently secured the services as engineer of one who is perhaps the most eminent authority on combustion in the kingdom; he would have avoided committing himself to the rash and unfounded statement that the Committee "have utterly failed in solving the problem;" and he would not have been so "perfectly sure" that the money of chemical manufacturers contributed to the Committee would be wasted because such manufacturers, or rather the limited

number for whom he speaks, have so far failed to solve it for themselves. If they do fail, it will only be the result of the necessary funds being withheld by those whose conscience, as far as doing injury to their neighbours is concerned, would seem to be "seared as with a hot iron," or whose self-sufficiency causes them to decline co-operation in an effort to do for all what individual firms cannot in most cases do for themselves without an outlay which, except in the case of wealthy firms, is prohibitive.

Mr. Foster ought to have seen that he was treading on dangerous ground in advancing the contention that because chemical manufacturers have failed to solve the problem the Testing Committee must necessarily fail also. It is to be presumed that chemical manufacturers as a rule are more skilled in the processes to which their "special scientific knowledge" is applied than they are in the laws of combustion, to which they need not necessarily have devoted special study; yet we have it on the best authority that chemical manufacturers owe much to the Government inspectors of alkali works for their counsel in introducing some and perfecting other processes, although inspection when first projected was even more strenuously opposed by them than the control of the smoke nuisance is now. In an address delivered to the Birmingham Philosophical Society by Mr. A. M. Chance, of Oldbury, an eminent chemical manufacturer, quoted in the 25th annual report of the Chief Inspector of Alkali Works (page 10), the following passage occurs:—"In my opinion Government inspection has not only led to material improvement in the general management of chemical works, but it has also been in reality a distinct benefit to, rather than a tax upon, the owners of such works, and so long as gentlemen of high scientific attainments continue to be appointed, who are thus capable of assisting manufacturers in their endeavours to improve their processes, Government inspectors ought to be regarded by the owners of inspected works in the light of friends." Chemical manufacturers have good reason to acknowledge that to nobody do these words more fitly apply than to the present Chief Inspector, yet it is to him that the formation of the Committee for Testing of Smoke-preventing Appliances is due. He cannot be regarded as deficient in that "special scientific knowledge" alluded to by Mr. Foster; but over and above this he is an authority on combustion, having made it a special study, and if he has not been "perfectly sure," like Mr. Foster, that chemical manufacturers, if left alone, would "solve the problem of smoke consumption," it is, with our past experience, scarcely unreasonable to decline the acceptance of Mr. Foster's dictum.

So much for Mr. Foster's inaccuracies. In the remaining sentences of his letter he merely expresses opinions. "The present interpretation of the Public Health Act, 1875, section 91, sub-section 7, is (he says) a strong case of 'special pleading,' and if upheld must inevitably not only ruin vast industries throughout the country, but at the same time bring vast numbers of our working classes to starvation for want of work." The portion of sub-section 7 to which Mr. Foster refers is, I suppose, that to the effect that "any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance" shall be liable, &c. From the debate on Mr. Foster's paper read before the Chemical Industry Society, the report of the case *Manchester Corporation v. Schofield and Others*, the subsequent pro-

ceedings therein, and Mr. Foster's remark above quoted, it would seem that the chemical manufacturers regard it as a grievance that the nature of the process carried on is not taken into account in determining whether an offence has been committed or not.

May I venture to ask whether the members of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association have fully considered what would be the natural consequence of gaining their point? Would it not be that another set of inspectors must have access to their works to ascertain whether "the best practicable means" for the prevention of smoke are adopted, or, more likely still, that the smoke nuisance would be placed under the control of the Government inspectors, who are independent of all local influence? Are the chemical manufacturers prepared for that change? If they are, I fancy the Noxious Vapours Abatement Association would gladly support their views. As to the suggestion that enforced compliance with the law would ruin chemical manufacturers and bring vast numbers of working people to starvation, it seems to me to be an appeal utterly unworthy of a class of men possessing that "special scientific knowledge" which ought to place them in the front rank of those who desire, by means of a systematic, exhaustive, and economical inquiry, to solve this problem within a reasonable time, and thus rid the public of an intolerable nuisance.—Yours, &c.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

C.—CHEAP GAS.

TO THE GAS COMMITTEE OF THE MANCHESTER CORPORATION.

The Memorial of the Manchester and Salford Noxious Vapours Abatement Association,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists are concerned in the promotion of all practicable methods of effecting an improvement in the atmosphere of Manchester and Salford.

That there is a growing impatience on the part of the public at the continued prevalence of the smoke nuisance.

That it is generally agreed that one of the most feasible methods of lessening the present excessive pollution of the air by coal smoke is the increased use of gas.

That gas supplied at such prices as are charged at Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and some other towns, say 1s. 10d. to 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet, would enable large numbers of steam users to substitute gas for steam engines. That comparatively large users of power would find it to their advantage to use gas at a fair price is attested by the experience of Messrs. Pearce Bros., sawyers, of Hull, as stated by them in a letter published in the "Timber Trades Journal" for December 27th, 1890, of which a copy is annexed.

Although the principal object of your Memorialists is to promote any practical measure which will tend to improve the quality of the atmosphere, they would venture to state some additional considerations which cannot be overlooked.

They have good reason to believe that the manufacture and distribution of gas costs less than 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet, and it seems clear that self interest alone will not induce steam users to adopt gas engines extensively unless gas is reduced in price to that figure.

Your Memorialists submit that the excess price of gas constitutes a tax which is most unfair in its incidence upon citizens, inasmuch as gas consumers have to pay for improvements and public works from which all citizens derive benefit. Moreover the gas consumer of *to-day* has to pay for works, &c., from which succeeding generations will derive equal benefit.

Your Memorialists further submit that the excessive charge for gas to the consumer relieves the property owner and householder as such of their due share of the public burdens.

Your Memorialists beg also to point out that the excess price of gas is not only a direct tax upon the consumer but an indirect one upon all citizens, inasmuch as the Corporation might enable them to use gas at no greater cost than coal, and so to save much in labour while the general comfort would be greatly increased.

Your Memorialists venture to add that this prohibition of the general use of gas for heating purposes tends to discourage industry, thrift, enterprise, and frugality, and is, in short, a tax upon light, heat, and power.

Your Memorialists pray that for the reasons stated and others you will favourably consider the suggestion that the price of gas may be reduced to 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet, a reform which your Memorialists believe would have the approval of the great majority of citizens.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

HERBERT PHILIPS, Chairman,
FRED SCOTT, Secretary.

44, John Dalton Street, Manchester,
January 29th, 1891.

[Copy of letter from the "Timber Trades Journal," referred to in the foregoing Memorial.]

GAS ENGINES AND STEAM ENGINES FOR SAW MILLS.

To the Editor of the "Timber Trades Journal."

Sir,—Replying to Mr. Powis Bale's letter on the subject of our gas engine, we regret you did not publish with our first letter the copy of the printed letter we send you herewith. We have tested our engine for a week's hard running, driving the following:—One 42in. band saw; one 6in. by 24in. double deal frame; one Casson's self-feeding circular saw bench, cutting 2½in. by 7in. battens; two cuts with two saws, viz., what is called a double saw bench—speed

of cut, 48ft. per minute; one Robinson's 4in. by 12in. planing machine; one 2½in. by 7in. moulding machine; one ordinary saw bench, to take 3ft. 6in. saw; and we find we have ample power to drive the lot together and to spare, and we are now putting down another planing machine. She will drive our plant 56 hours per week at an average of 7¼d. per hour. Our gas costs us 1s. 10d. per 1,000. Mr. Powis Bale will be able to gather from the machinery mentioned what power we take. In our opinion, to drive all our machinery together, we should want a 25-horse power nominal steam engine to keep it up to the speed which the gas engine does. We do not use Dowson gas. We quite agree with Mr. Powis Bale that the question is one of pounds, shillings, and pence. It certainly is with us, and we are sawyers to the trade, and the cost of our motive power is, of course, a very serious item to us. We should have had many pounds in our pocket to-day that we have not had we used the gas engine in the past.

One of the best points about our engine is this—we get one regular speed from morning till night, no matter what we put on her, and can increase this speed at a moment's notice, if we want to get more work through, by simply altering the tension of the governor. We have no engine attendant. One man can start the engine, and, after starting we can lock our engine-house door, feeling that we have the power behind us without any need of attention as long as we like. Anyone who uses a gas engine and knows its convenience, as against the mess and bother with steam engines, will endorse our view that they are worth a good deal, apart from saving in fuel.

It may interest your readers to know that since our engine was put down in Hull, Messrs. Crossley are putting down two more 20 horse-power engines, to work to 50 horse-power; a 30 horse-power, to work to 85 horse-power; and they recently put down a 20 horse-power at Reckitt's Sawmill, and a 16 horse-power at Askwith's Sawmill—all in Hull.

We can only add that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." We are more than satisfied with gas in every way. We repeat our invitation to throw our works open to any of your readers who like to call upon us, knowing from our own experience what difficulty sawyers generally have in convincing themselves that gas is as powerful as steam.—We are, sir, yours truly,

PEARCE BROTHERS.

Hull, December 20th, 1890.

D.—105TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

POWER OF INDIVIDUAL TO COMPLAIN TO JUSTICE OF NUISANCE.

"Complaint may be made to a justice of the existence of a nuisance under
 "this Act on any premises within the district of any local authority by any
 "person aggrieved thereby, or by any inhabitant of such district, or by any

“owner of premises within such district, and thereupon the like proceedings
 “shall be had with the like incidents and consequences as to making of orders,
 “penalties for disobedience of orders, appeal, and otherwise, as in the case of a
 “complaint relating to a nuisance made to a justice by the local authority:

“Provided that the court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing or
 “further hearing of the summons for an examination of the premises where the
 “nuisance is alleged to exist, and may authorise the entry into such premises
 “of any constable or other person for the purposes of such examination:

“Provided also, that the court may authorise any constable or other person
 “to do all necessary acts for executing an order made under this section, and
 “to recover the expenses from the person on whom the order is made in a
 “summary manner.

“Any constable or other person authorised under this section shall have the
 “like powers and be subject to the like restrictions as if he were an officer of
 “the local authority authorised under the provisions of this Act relating to
 “nuisances to enter any premises and do any acts thereon.”

COMMITTEE

FOR

Securing Open Spaces for Recreation.

In union with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Chairman and Treasurer.

HERBERT PHILIPS, Esq., J.P.

J. F. BIRLEY, Esq.

WILLIAM BICKHAM, Esq.

NEVILLE CLEGG, Esq.

REV. F. O. COLLEY, B.A.

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MR. COUNCILLOR J. W. SOUTHERN, J.P.

REV. CANON WOODHOUSE, M.A.

HENRY WORTHINGTON, Esq.

Secretary.

MR. FRED SCOTT, 44, JOHN DALTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

REPORT

OF THE

OPEN SPACES COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

THIS Committee has, during the past year, continued to carry on the Every Street Gymnasium with the adjoining playground. It has also still in charge the ground fronting Ardwick Hall. To these undertakings there is now added the Procter Gymnasium in Silver Street, Chester Road, which was on the point of completion as the year closed. A few words may be given to each branch of the work.

1. EVERY STREET GYMNASIUM.—This has been conducted upon the old system. There have been senior and junior classes. Contests have been arranged, and prizes have been given upon the results at the half-yearly Assaults-at-Arms, held in the months of April and October. Latterly, of course, the prospect of the new gymnasium prevented the Committee from any attempt to invite new members in Every Street, and on November 30th the place was closed. It had become necessary to transfer to the “Procter Gymnasium” the movable portion of the apparatus, and it was felt that the Instructor, Mr. Roberts, could be of use in making preparations for the opening there. The Committee have not yet decided how to deal with the wooden building in Every Street.

The general statement of membership and attendance at the Every Street Gymnasium, up to the date of closing, is as follows:—

Total number of members in 1891: 165,

Consisting of	...	36	Yearly subscribers.
		6	Half-yearly „
		1	Nine months’ „
		122	Quarterly „

Total number of subscriptions since opening	...	...	3,519
Total number of individual members since opening	...		2,090

2. THE EVERY STREET PLAYGROUND.—The swings have been much used throughout the year. A sliding board has been added, which gives amusement to children. The fives court is also popular, but the most characteristic feature of the playground during the summer months was the regular performance of music by bands hired from four to six o'clock every Saturday afternoon, with the inevitable accompaniment of dancing. As this was conducted with decorum, and greatly enjoyed, it has been readily permitted. There certainly seems to be no reason why facilities should not be given in some of the public parks for this natural pastime. Perhaps the experience in Every Street may show the way in which this can be safely permitted.

3. THE ARDWICK HALL GROUND has been used by tennis players during the summer as before. The swings erected are reserved for boys only, and since November, the tennis nets having been removed, the open space in the centre of the ground has been used for football. The gravel and shrubs are rather the worse for this practice, but the injury is not of a very serious character, and it seems a pity that the ground should be unoccupied during the winter months. The Open Spaces Committee cannot look forward to a lengthened occupancy of this ground. It is to be hoped that its value as a playground has been sufficiently shown, and that public opinion in the neighbourhood will pronounce in favour of its purchase by the Corporation if reasonable terms are offered by the owner of the property.

4. THE PROCTER GYMNASIUM.—In the last Report it was stated that the Trustees of the late Mr. Procter, recognising the value of systematic physical training, and anxious to commemorate his connexion with the Open Spaces Committee, had undertaken to make a grant of £4,000 for the erection of a large Gymnasium in Silver Street, Chester Road, upon a site cleared of *a mass of unhealthy dwellings* by the Corporation. The result has been that a building has been put up from plans furnished by Messrs. W. and G. Higginbottom, which seems to furnish every convenience that can be desired in connexion with a gymnasium. The hall is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. Three fives courts are ranged along one side of it. There are reading

and smoking rooms, and lavatories fitted with baths and every convenience.

It only remains to add that all has been prepared to give this Institution a fair start. It is not intended to throw upon Mr. Roberts, the Instructor, the entire responsibility of carrying on the work here. He will be supplemented by one or more paid assistants, but he will also have the benefit of the advice and guidance of a number of gentlemen, still young and most of them accustomed to athletic exercises, who have volunteered their services as an Executive Committee to superintend closely all that goes on, and to give frequent attendance in the evenings.

It is obvious that a considerable sum of money will be required to meet the expense of managing this Institution. The small subscriptions required from members will not go very far towards the payment even of the Instructor's salary. And besides the current expenses a considerable sum, not yet ascertained, must at an early period be forthcoming to meet the cost of extras and the Architect's commission. An appeal has recently been issued for a sum of £2,000 to recruit the rapidly-wasting finances of the Committee, and towards this amount a few staunch supporters of the movement have once more generously furnished £1,100. It is confidently expected that the balance will be subscribed by other members of the community who have not yet shown their sympathy by a contribution to the funds.

THE COMMITTEE FOR SECURING OPEN SPACES FOR RECREATION.

Dr.

Treasurer's Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1891.

Cr.

1891.		INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance in Bank	£	s.	d.	1891. Dec. 31.	By GYMNASIUM (Every Street)—	£ s. d.
"	" hand	277	17	7		Salaries, Wages, &c.	£ s. d.
		7	10	0½		Rent, Rates, and Taxes	162 6 0
Dec. 31.	" Donations					Gas and Water	38 15 0
"	" Subscriptions					Sundries	20 1 7
"	" GYMNASIUM (Every Street)—						32 1 7
	Subscriptions	12	11	11	"	PROCTER GYMNASIUM—	253 4 2
	Lockers	0	8	0		Wages	3 15 0
	Slippers	2	5	0		Sundries	0 11 4
	Jerseys	1	9	2	"	ARDWICK TENNIS GROUND—	4 6 4
"	" Ardwick Tennis Ground Receipts					Wages	59 8 9
"	" Bank Interest					Rent, Rates, and Water	1 1 0
"	" Sundry Receipts					Sundry Repairs, &c.	27 19 8
		16	14	1	"	GENERAL EXPENSES—	88 9 5
		11	0	5		Secretary	40 0 0
		3	15	8		Printing and Stationery	23 1 4
		0	7	0		Commission to Canvasser for Subscriptions	33 5 6
					"	EVERY STREET PLAYGROUND—	96 6 10
						Sundry Repairs, &c.	15 3 10½
						Music	46 10 0
					"	Balance in Bank	61 13 10½
							574 5 8
							£1,078 6 3½

PROCTER GYMNASIUM ACCOUNT.

To Trustees of Daniel Procter, Esq. (on Account of £4,000)	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	3,800	0	0		3,800	0 0
By Payments on Account of Building Gymnasium						

Examined and found correct,
January 22nd, 1892.
THEODORE GREGORY, F.C.A.,
Hon. Auditor.

LIST OF DONATIONS IN FORMER YEARS,
£5 AND UPWARDS.

												£	s.	d.
A Friend ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
A Friend ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	10	0	0
Ashton, Thomas, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Bellhouse, Messrs. J. and W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	20	0	0
Boddington, Henry, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	10	0	0
Bradford, Miss...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885	50	0	0
Candlin, H. J., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	5	0	0
Carver, W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	25	0	0
Chadwick, Jas., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	50	0	0
Charlewood, H., Esq. (the late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Chesters-Thompson, S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885	5	0	0
Clegg, Neville, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884	20	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	110	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	20	0	0
Crewdson, A., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	10	0	0
Crossley, F. W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Crossley, W. J., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	20	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Curtis, R., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Davies, R., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	20	0	0
Dehn, Arnold, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Gaddum, H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Galloways, Limited, Messrs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	5	0	0
Goodwin, H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	20	0	0
Grafton, J. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	50	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	50	0	0
Greg, Francis, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	100	0	0

										£	s.	d.
Haworth, A., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	50	0	0
Heywood, Oliver, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	10	0	0
Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart., M.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	25	0	0
Jackson, H. B., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	7	7	0
Jackson, J. H., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Jardine, Jas., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	50	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Joynson, E. W., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	30	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	10	0	0
Kennedy, J. L., Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889	50	0	0
Kolp, N., Esq....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Langworthy, Mrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	300	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885	100	0	0
Lewis's, Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	25	0	0
Middleton, Jones, and Co., Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	5	5	0
Moseley, D., and Sons, Messrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	10	0	0
Oliver, George, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Philips, Herbert, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	200	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884	20	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1885	1000	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889	9	10	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	20	0	0
Philips, R. N., Esq. (the late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Procter, D., Esq. (the late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889	25	0	0

										£	s.	d.
Reiss Bros., Messrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Reiss, Emil, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Reiss, Fritz, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	50	0	0
Rowley, Charles, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	5	0	0
Shaw, J. B., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	5	0	0
Shaw, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	25	0	0
Schwabe, E. S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	5	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	5	0	0
Schwann, C. E., Esq., M.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884	20	0	0
Silkenstadt, J. G., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	10	0	0
Southam, G. A., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	20	0	0
Steinthal, H. M., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Stretton, B., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Strines Printing Co., Limited, Messrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	10	10	0
Tatham, Leonard, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	5	0	0
Vickers, Wm., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	5	0	0
Wilde, H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1884	10	0	0
Williams, W., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	5	0	0
Worthington, H. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890	20	0	0
Worrall, Jas., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	25	0	0
Worthington, H. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889	100	0	0
Worthington, Jas., Esq. (the late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883	105	0	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886	100	0	0
Worthington, Mrs. Jas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888	100	0	0

DONATIONS, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Sir J. Forbes	5	0	0
Armitage, S., Esq.	10	0	0
Bellhouse, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Bellhouse, J. and W., Messrs.	5	0	0
Bruderer and Co., Messrs.	5	0	0
Carver, Thos., Esq.	25	0	0
Chew, T. H., Esq.	5	5	0
Cole, H. E., Esq.	0	10	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	£61	0	6

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	61	0	6
Davis, Richard, Esq.	10	0	0
Derby, Lord	25	0	0
Dewhurst, Jas., Esq.	10	0	0
Galloways, Limited, Messrs.	5	0	0
Greaves, James, and Co., Messrs.	10	0	0
Groves and Whitnall, Messrs.	1	1	0
Harrison, E. and Co., Messrs.	20	0	0
Holt, Edwin, Esq.	10	0	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq.	100	0	0
Hunter, A. J., Esq.	5	0	0
Hyde, Mark, Esq.	1	0	0
Jaffé, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Jones and Co., Messrs.	10	0	0
Joynson, E. W., Esq.	50	0	0
Kessler, William, Esq.	10	0	0
Lee, Daniel, and Co., Messrs.	25	0	0
Leipman, Julius, and Co., Messrs.	5	0	0
McConnel, E. G., Esq.	5	5	0
Mehl, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Merttins, F., Esq.	10	0	0
Modera, F. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Pattison, Zochonis, and Co., Messrs.	2	2	0
Philips, J. and N. and Co., Messrs.	25	0	0
<i>Ditto</i>	100	0	0
Prescott, C., Esq.	10	0	0
Reddaway, F., and Co., Messrs.	10	0	0
Robinson, Oswald, Esq.	5	0	0
Schloss Brothers, Messrs.	2	2	0
Sidebotham and Hardy, Messrs.	1	1	0
Simpson, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Spence, Peter, Esq.	2	2	0
Steinthal and Co., Messrs.	5	0	0
Stewart, Thomson, and Co., Messrs.	10	0	0
Sumner, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Taylor, Garnett, and Co., Messrs.	10	0	0
Thomson, S. J., Esq.	1	1	0
West, Hy. W., Esq.	5	5	0
Worthington, Mrs.	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£680	12	6
	<hr/>		

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1891.

	£	s.	d.
Ashton, T. Gair, Esq., 36, Charlotte Street... ..	3	3	0
Balfour, Right Hon. A. J., M.P.	1	1	0
Behrens, Gustav, Esq., 36, Princess Street... ..	5	0	0
Boddington, Henry, Esq., Pownall Hall, Wilmslow	2	2	0
Chadwick, James, Esq., High Bank, Prestwich	1	1	0
Clegg, Neville, Esq., 91, Portland Street	10	0	0
Cronshaw, J., Lucy Street, City Road	1	1	0
Crossley, W. J., Esq., Glenfield, Bowdon	2	2	0
Fletcher, A. P., Esq., 12, Cumberland Street	1	1	0
Gaddum, H. T., Esq., 57, Brown Street	5	0	0
Grafton, J. H., Esq., Overdale, Altrincham... ..	3	3	0
Greg, Francis, Esq., Chancery Place, Booth Street	5	0	0
Harter, A. E., Esq., 16, Charlotte Street	5	0	0
Horsfall, T. C., Esq., Swanscoe Park, Macclesfield	10	0	0
Joynson, E. W., Esq., Bloom Street	3	3	0
Kendal, Milne, and Co., Messrs., Police Street	2	2	0
Kolp, N., Esq., Hall Street, Oxford Street	1	1	0
McConnel, E. G., Esq., Charlotte Street	2	2	0
Philips, Herbert, Esq., Sutton Oaks, Macclesfield	10	0	0
Reiss, J. Edward, Esq.	3	3	0
Steinthal and Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Thompson, W. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Thompson, Jos., Esq., Riversdale, Wilmslow	1	1	0
Watts, S. and J., and Co., Messrs., Portland Street	2	2	0
Whitehead, Holland, and Moss, Messrs.	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£82	11	0

								£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>								82	11	0
Winterbottom, G. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Worthington, Mrs. J., Sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
								<hr/>		
								92	11	0
Add Subscriptions paid for 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
								<hr/>		
								94	13	0
Less Subscriptions outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	0
								<hr/>		
								£80	9	0
								<hr/>		

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

(In union with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.)

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1892.

President.

MR. W. J. CROSSLEY.

Honorary Secretary.

MR. J. E. PHYTHIAN.

Treasurer.

MR. S. L. HELM (8, Newmarket Lane, Manchester).

Committee.

(WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.)

MR. CHARLES BEHRENS.

MRS. EDWARD BEHRENS.

MR. W. COGSWELL.

MRS. HARDIE.

MRS. HEALD.

DR. A. EMRYS-JONES.

MR. T. C. HORSFALL, J.P.

MRS. T. C. HORSFALL.

MRS. MATHER.

MR. W. MORTON PHILIPS.

MRS. RANSOME.

MRS. CHARLES STOEHR.

MRS. W. B. WORTHINGTON.

COUNTRY COMMITTEES.

ALDERLEY EDGE.

MRS. CHARLES W. STOEHR, Thorn Grove, *Hon. Sec.*
MRS. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Broomfield.
MISS WISE, Oak Bank.
MRS. CREW.

ASHLEY.

MRS. BIRTWELL, The Vicarage, *Hon. Sec.*

BOWDON.

MRS. BULKELEY ALLEN, West Lynn, *Hon. Treas.*
MRS. CHARLES BEHRENS, Holmacre, Dunham Massey, *Hon. Sec.*
MRS. HIGNETT, Ringway Vicarage, near Altrincham.

DISLEY.

MISS MURRAY, *Hon. Sec.*
MISS A. C. MURRAY.
MISS WITHINGTON.
MISS HULTON.
MRS. SATTERTHWAITE, The Vicarage.

KNUTSFORD.

MRS. MATHER, The Vicarage, Over Tabley, *Hon. Sec.*
MRS. CARVER, Oakhurst.
MRS. C. GALLOWAY, Thornyholme.
MISS LONGRIDGE, Yew Tree House, Tabley.

BUXTON.

MRS. MICHOLLS, Alton House, *Hon. Sec.*
MRS. EAYRS, The Vicarage, Fairfield.
MRS. H. HERFORD, Nithen.
MRS. ARTHUR SHIPTON, The Square.

STYAL.

MISS GREG, Quarry Bank, Handforth, *Hon. Sec.*
MISS K. H. GREG, Lode Hill, Handforth.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

REPORT.

THE unfavourable weather in the early summer, and the epidemics of influenza and scarlet fever which then prevailed, prevented the Committee from sending out any children until the first week in July, and the local committees at Alderley Edge and Buxton deemed it wise, on account of the epidemics, not to take any children this year. Consequently, the number of children sent out into the country this year is much smaller than in previous years, as is shewn by the following table :—

In 1884, 337 children were sent out.		
In 1885, 593	„	„
In 1886, 776	„	„
In 1887, 904	„	„
In 1888, 906	„	„
In 1889, 905	„	„
In 1890, 921	„	„
In 1891, 541	„	„

5,883

TABLE OF AGES.

GIRLS.			BOYS.		
3	at	5 years.	5	at	5 years.
26	„	6 „	11	„	6 „
34	„	7 „	35	„	7 „
39	„	8 „	31	„	8 „
52	„	9 „	42	„	9 „
49	„	10 „	42	„	10 „
50	„	11 „	35	„	11 „
44	„	12 „	21	„	12 „
13	„	13 „	4	„	13 „
4	„	14 „	1	„	14 „
314 Total.			227 Total.		

There were sent to—

Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Knutsford	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Disley	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Styal	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Ashley	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

Total 541

TABLE SHOWING POSITION OF THE PARENTS, &c.

Widows	...	...	...	90	Boatmen	...	...	...	2
Labourers	...	...	...	80	Bakers	...	...	...	2
Packing-case Makers	...	...	...	4	Polisher	...	...	...	1
Hall-keeper	...	...	...	1	Joiners	...	...	...	14
Warehousemen	...	...	...	11	Pattern Makers	...	...	...	2
Dyers	...	...	...	4	Lamplighter	...	...	...	1
Seamstresses	...	...	...	4	Bottler	...	...	...	1
Packers	...	...	...	5	Laundryman	...	...	...	1
Not Stated	...	...	...	7	Printers	...	...	...	3
Painters	...	...	...	14	Shaper	...	...	...	1
Shoemakers	...	...	...	5	Engineers	...	...	...	2
Watchmen	...	...	...	3	Hairdressers	...	...	...	2
Hawkers	...	...	...	9	Button Turner	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	2	Clogger	...	...	...	1
Mill-hands	...	...	...	8	Policemen	...	...	...	3
Sorter	...	...	...	1	Milk Carrier	...	...	...	1
Signalman	...	...	...	1	Engraver	...	...	...	1
Mechanics	...	...	...	5	Cooper	...	...	...	1
Strikers	...	...	...	8	Camera Maker	...	...	...	1
Church-keeper	...	...	...	1	Grinders	...	...	...	2
Bricklayers	...	...	...	3	Chairmakers	...	...	...	2
Professional Singer	...	...	...	1	Ostlers	...	...	...	3
File Cutter	...	...	...	1	Moulders	...	...	...	4
Iron Turners	...	...	...	6	Tobacconist	...	...	...	1
Carters	...	...	...	25	Bookbinder	...	...	...	1
Porters	...	...	...	30	Picture Framer	...	...	...	1
Rubber Valve Maker	...	...	...	1	Clerks	...	...	...	2
Sawyers	...	...	...	2	Shopkeepers	...	...	...	6
Tailors	...	...	...	3	Street Repairer	...	...	...	1
Slater	...	...	...	1	Plasterers	...	...	...	2
Railway Guard	...	...	...	1	Brass Moulder	...	...	...	1
Capmaker	...	...	...	1	Wheelwrights	...	...	...	2
Roller Coverer	...	...	...	1					

The Committee have again to thank Mrs. Ward and the Excelsior Choral Society for £20, the proceeds of a concert; and special thanks are also due to Miss McLaren and the Young Ladies' Working Society

of the Union Chapel, Oxford Road, Manchester, for the proceeds of a sale of work amounting to £20. 9s. 0d., and to the Manchester Sunday School Union, per Mr. Palmer C. Ford, treasurer, for £15. 5s. 8d.

The Committee have also to recognise the continuance of regular help from many persons and in different ways, and which has been, as in former years, so willingly rendered.

To the medical men who have examined the children and given the certificates, and to the Manchester Press for its so necessary help, the Committee have again to express their indebtedness.

Application forms and all information can be had from Mr. S. L. Helm, 8, Newmarket Lane, who will also be glad to receive both old and new subscriptions, so that the Committee may be able not only to carry on but also to extend their work. A three weeks' holiday, it may again be mentioned, only costs about one pound.

The Treasurer's financial statement; a full list of subscribers and donors; and a copy of the rules are appended.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

S. L. Helm, Treasurer, in Account with the Manchester Children's Holiday Fund, for the Year ending

Dr.

31st December, 1891.

Cr.

1891.				1891.			
Jan. 1.	To Balance ...	£	s. d.	Dec. 31.	By Amount Paid to Local Committees ...	£	s. d.
						326	3 2
Dec. 31.	„ Subscriptions ...	333	7 6	„	„ Printing and Stationery ...	3	9 4
„	„ Donations ...	152	11 0	„	„ Postages and Telegrams ...	7	11 11
„	„ Amounts received from the Parents of Children ...	485	18 6	„	„ Sundries ...	0	11 1
„	„ Bank Interest ...	67	13 1	„	„ Investment—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	300	0 0
„		5	19 6	„	„ Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association—Proportion of Annual Report ...	6	8 6
				„	„ Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association—Proportion of expenses of Annual Meetings for 1890-91 ...	2	15 8
				„	„ Balance ...	19	3 1
						£666	2 9

Examined and found correct,

FRED SCOTT

Chartered Accountant.

44, John Dalton Street,

Manchester, January 23rd, 1892.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

					£	s.	d.
Abbott, Mr. F. S., 22, Booth-street	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Agnew, Mrs. Lockett A. J., Fairhope, Eccles	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Allen, Mr. C. P., Dennison Road, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Allen, Mrs. Bulkeley, West Lynn, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. G. F., Stamford House, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Ashton, Mr. Thomas, Ford Bank, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Ashton, Miss Margaret, do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Aspell, Mr. John, 12, Marsden Square	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Atkinson, Miss, The Laurels, Sale	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bailey, Miss, Springfield House, Heaton Mersey	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Balfour, Right Hon. A. J., M.P., London	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bateman, Mr. W. B., Oldham-street	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bateman, Mr. J. B., 68, Market-street	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bellhouse, Mrs. E., Southside, Altrincham	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Behrens, Mrs., The Oaks, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Bellamy, Mr. C. H., 97, Bishop-street, Moss Side	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Behrens, Mr. Charles, Holmacre, Dunham Massey	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Beaumont, Mrs., Beech Hurst, Wilmslow	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Behrens, Mr. Gustav, 100, Palatine Road, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Bickham, Mrs., Bowdon	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Blathwayt, Mr. G. W. W., 35, Church-street	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Bland, Mrs., 89, Withington Road, Whalley Range	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bland, Mr. J. A., 3, Melrose Avenue, Brooklands	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Blair, Mr. G. B., 18, Aytoun-street	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Boardman, Miss, Wilton Polygon, Cheetham Hill	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Boschetti, Miss Laura, Westwood, West Malvern	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Boyd, Mr. Alex., Neuberg, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Broadhurst, Mrs. Ed. F., Beechcroft, Prestwich	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Brooke, The Misses, Harbro' Grove, Ashton-on-Mersey	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Brooks, Sir Wm. C., Bart., M.P.	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Brownell, Mr. W., per Mrs. Ward	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Buckley, Mr. S., 1, Old Trafford Terrace, Old Trafford	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Cannan, Mrs., Thornville, Alderley Edge...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Carswell, Miss, Arden Lea, Victoria Park...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>					£45	4	6

					£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	45	4	6
Chadwick, Mr. John, J.P., Silk Mills, West Houghton, Lancashire	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Clegg, Mr. Calder H., Shore, Littleborough	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Claye, Mr. Thomas, 8, St. James' Square	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Claye, Mr. Everad, 1, York Place, Oxford Road	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Cox, Mrs. J. J., St. Ronan's, Eccles	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Coward, Miss B. C., Heather Lea, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Cohen, Mr. Sigismund, 25, Cooper-street	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Crewdson, Mr. A., Piccadilly	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Crewdson, Mr. Ernest, 7, Norfolk-street	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Crum, Mrs., Broxton Old Hall, Chester	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Craven, Miss, Summerlease, Rochdale	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Crossley, Mr. W. J., Glenfield, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Crossley, Mrs. do. do.	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Curtis, Mrs., Limehurst, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Davies, Mrs. W. H., Fallowfield Lodge, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Dehn and Heine, Messrs., Newton-street	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dehn, Mrs. Rudolph, Olga Villa, Anson Road, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dickins, Mr. Thomas, J.P., Strafford Lodge, Oaklands, Park, Surrey	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Dods, Mr. John S., Westfield, Kersal	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Earle, Mr. A. P., Linden Villa, 54, Alexandra Road South	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Eckhard, Mr. Gustav, 11, Quay-street	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
England, Mr. E. B., 118, Burton Road, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Farrar, Mrs. Lavinia, 101, Plymouth Grove, C.-on-M.	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Fitz-Simons, Miss, Holly Bank, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Flockton, Mrs., per Mrs. Ward	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Galloway, Mrs. E., Normanby, Dunham Massey	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Gaddum, Mr. G. H., Didsbury	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Gaddum, Mrs. H. T., Green Walk, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Gaskell, Miss, 84, Plymouth Grove, C.-on-M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Gaskell, Miss J., do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Galloway, Mr. W. L., Timperley	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Galloway, Mrs. J., The Cottage, Old Trafford	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Gemmel and Harter, Messrs., Charlotte-street	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Gill, Miss Martha, Bank House, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Gill, Mr. T. G., 19, Cooper-street	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Greg, Mrs. W., Lee Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Greg, Miss A. C., Lode Hill, Handforth	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Gray, Mrs., Fern Bank, Plymouth Grove	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Grafton, Mr. J. H., Overdale, Altrincham	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Hadfield, Mr. George, 20, St. Ann's Square	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Hart, Mr. H. G., School House, Sedbergh, Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	...	...	...	£157	15	6

							£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	...	...	157	15	6
H. A., 20, High-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Harland, Mr. W. D., 25, Acomb-street, Greenheys	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Harrison, Mr. George, Newton-street Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Hague, Miss, per Mrs. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Harland, Miss E., 25, Acomb-street, Greenheys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Harland, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Heald, Mr. W. N., J.P., Parr's Wood, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Heald, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Heywood, Rev. H. R., Swinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hertz, Mrs. T., The Alders, Withington	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Heape, Mr. Benjamin, Northwood, Prestwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Heape, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Hervey, Miss D., The Whins, Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hecht, Mrs., Didsbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Herford, Mr. H. V., Green Lane, Brook-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hertz, Miss Olga, The Alders, Palatine Road, Withington	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hill, Mr. John, 86, Major-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Higgins, Mr. Fred. Platt, Homeleigh, Heald Road, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Horsfall, Mr. T. C., J.P., Swanscoe Park, Macclesfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Horsfall, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Houghton, Mrs., Moorfield, Knutsford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Holliday, Miss, Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H., Bart., M.P., Knutsford	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Hobdey, Mr. W., per Mrs. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hurst, Miss, Osborne House, Higher Broughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Hyland, Mrs., Arden Lea, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Ingleby, Mr. J., 20, Mount-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Janion, Mr. Richard G., 51, King-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Jeffries, Mrs., Eastbourne, 80, Palatine Road, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Joynson, Mrs., Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Jones, Mr. T., 18, Fountain-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Jones, Dr. Emrys, St. John-street, Deansgate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Johnson, Mrs. W. H., Woodleigh, Altrincham	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Kirkman, Mr. W. W., 8, John Dalton-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Kolp & Co., 5, Hall-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Langworthy, Mrs., Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Laycock, Mr. E. W., 98, King-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Leake, Mrs., The Dales, Whitefield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Lee, Mrs. Harold, Fairfield, Broughton Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Lee, Mr. Wm., The Willows, 30, Weaste Lane, Weaste	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Lejeune, Mrs., Lyndhurst, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	...	...	...	...	...	£227	14	0

						£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>						...227	14	0
Leech, Dr., 96, Mosley-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Lewis's, Messrs., Market-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Lilly, Mr. John, Minshull-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Lord, Miss, Oakleigh, Ashton-on-Mersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Lomax, Mrs. (children of), Westwood, Brooklands, per Mrs. Stott	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Lund, Mr. Edward, F.R.C.S., Victoria Road, Whalley Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Mather, Mr. Wm., M.P., Woodhill, Prestwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Mather, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Mather, Miss, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Marshall, Gibbon, Messrs., and Co., Barton Arcade	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Mainprice, Mr. W. S., Longcroft, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Mather, Mr. J., 8, King-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Madeley, Mrs., Hale Bank, Ringway, near Altrincham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
McConnel, Mr. J. W., Well Bank, Prestwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Milne, Mrs., Belmont, Cheadle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Micholls, Mrs., Alton House, Buxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Middleton, Jones, and Co., 6, Chorlton-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Muir, Mr. Alex., Manchester and County Bank, King-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Needham, Mr. J. C., 10, York-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Nordlinger, Messrs. S. and C., 103, Portland-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Ogden, Mr. H. J., Overdale, Corbar Road, Buxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Ogden, Miss, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 0
Payne, Mr. A. L., High Bank, Prestwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Petty, Mr. J. A., Spring Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Phythian, Mr. J. E., 27, Brazennose-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
Philips, Mr. W. Morton, Church-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Philips, Miss, The Park, Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Preisinger, Mr. H., 22, Lever-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
Railton, Miss, Thorn Grove, Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 0
Ransome, Dr., Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Reiss, Mr. Fritz, 11, Quay-street, Deansgate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 0
Riddick, Mrs., Home-Acre, Ashley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Roberts, Mr. J. W., 21, Portland-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Rocca, Colonel, 3, Major-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Rylands, Mrs., Longford Hall, Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Samson, Mr. H., J.P., 6, St. Peter's Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 0
Samson, Mr. Charles L., Carmona, Cavendish Road, Kersal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Sacré, Mrs., Breeze House, Kersal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Schuster, Mrs. Fredk. Leo, Oaklands, Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
<i>Carried forward</i>						£289	7	0

					£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	...289	7	0
Scott, Mr. Fred, 44, John Dalton-street	...	...	...	...	...	0	5 0
Shaw, Mr., Holly Bank, Cornbrook	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Shaw, Mrs., do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Shipton, Mrs. Arthur, 2, The Square, Buxton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Simon, Mr. Henry, 20, Mount-street	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Smith, Mr. J. L., 29, London Road, Southport	...	...	...	...	...	0	2 6
Smith, Mr. Thomas M., 26, Albert-street	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Stevenson, Miss Lydia A., 23, Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.					0	5	0
Strines Printing Company, 19, George-street	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Stoehr, Mrs. H. M., The Larches, Alderley Edge	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Swift, Miss Mary, Lea Road House, Gainsboro'	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Thomson, Mrs., Beech Bank, Bowdon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Threlfall, Mr. Charles, Hartford, Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Toller, Mr. T. N., 13, Mauldeth Road, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Tolmé, Mrs., 7, Argyle Road, Hesketh Park, Southport	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Travers, Mrs., Allendale, Altrincham	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Tucker, Mr. T. F., 13, York-street	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Twist, Rev. J. J., The Rectory, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Vacher, Dr., Birkenhead Town Hall, Birkenhead	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Walton, Mr. T. E., Heath Bank, Altrincham	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Wane, Mr. O. R., Chorlton-cum-Hardy	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Wainwright, Rev. F., Altrincham	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Waterhouse, Mr. J. C., Prestbury, Macclesfield	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Ward, Mrs., Arlington Place, Oxford Road	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Wells, Mr. M., 61, Hardman-street	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
White, Mr. R., District Bank, Spring Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
Wilson, Mr. G. W., Marple Lodge, Marple	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Wilson, Miss Edith C., 223, Brunswick-street, C.-on-M.	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Windsor, Mr. John, 4, Parker-street	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
Williamson, Mr. R. W., The Croft, Didsbury	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Worthington, Mr. W. B., Upwood Mount, Cheetham Hill	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
Worrall, Mrs. H., Crimsworth, Whalley Range	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Worrall, Mrs. J. H., Stoneleigh, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Worthington, Mr. Thos., 46, Brown-street	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Wright, Miss Romley, 9, Addison Terrace, Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
Wright, Mrs. Romley, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
					£333	7	6

DONATIONS.

									£	s.	d.
A Poor Widow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
A. H. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0
Andrew, per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
"Anon," Urmston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
"Anon," per Mrs. Renshaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Armitage, Mr. Samuel, Chaseley House, Pendleton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Bell, Mr., per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Birley, Rev. Canon, St. Philip's Rectory, Hulme ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Brockbank, Mrs. E. G., Barcombe, Fallowfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Carew, Mr. G., Wales, per Miss Murray, Disley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Cooper, Mr. Geo., junr., 63, Church-street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Cook, Mrs., per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Darbishire, Mrs. H., Victoria Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Dugdale, Mr. Wm., per Miss Harland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Dugdale, Miss M. O., do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Dugdale, Miss J. E., do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Dugdale, Miss S. L., do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Ethelwyn and Gertrude, per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Foster, Miss, Fernside, Witley, Godalming ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
"Fritz," per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Gibb, Mr. Jas., Heyscroft, Dunham Massey, per H. A. Hignett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Graham, Mrs., per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Halliday, Mr. W. A., 2, Albert Square ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Heywood, Mr. Oliver, J.P., Claremont, Manchester ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Hutton, Mr. George, per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
"It," per Miss Murray, Disley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Jackson, Mr. Isaac, Glossop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6
<i>Carried forward</i> ...									£42	15	6

APPENDIX.

RULES.

1. The name of the enterprise shall be "The Children's Holiday Fund."

2. All subscribers to the Fund shall be summoned to an annual meeting, when the Yearly Report and Balance Sheet shall be presented, the General Committee appointed, and other business transacted.

3. The functions of the General Committee shall be to collect funds, get information as to suitable country homes, promote the formation of Country Committees, make arrangements for reduced railway fares, and generally to carry out the work.

4. The children to be assisted shall be—

(a) Resident in Manchester or Salford.

(b) Children from 5 to 13 years of age are the most suitable.

(c) Preference shall be given to children of feeble health requiring change of air, but none shall be sent who require medical or surgical treatment. In every case inquiry must be made as to the child's state of health, and a certificate of fitness for the benefit of the Fund and of freedom from any infectious disease must be obtained from a medical man in the form provided by the Committee.

(d) Parents will be expected as far as possible to contribute towards the expenses, but no child will be rejected on account of poverty.

5. The General Committee shall meet at least once a month during the summer, and oftener if required.

6. A Sub-Committee shall be appointed, to consist of the Chairman, Treasurer, Honorary Secretaries, and three or more other members to be elected at the monthly meeting, and this Sub-Committee shall meet once or twice a week, to consider applications.

7. Applications on behalf of children shall be made by printed forms to be obtained from the Treasurer, and having been duly filled and signed, they shall be returned to him.

8. Care shall be taken that the children go away clean in both their persons and clothing. In each case the recommender is desired to see to this.

9. A change of underclothing must be sent as good as circumstances will permit, and sound boots are indispensable. Bundles or parcels, *not boxes*, are to be used for the children's luggage.

10. In the working of Country Committees the following directions shall be observed:—

- (a) Some member of the Committee must have personal knowledge of the cottagers and their homes in order to insure their being suitable persons to have the care of children.
- (b) The weekly payment, as fixed by the General Committee, shall be understood to cover all charges for board and lodging.
- (c) On a party of children arriving, the sender should be at once informed of their safe arrival by telegram or letter, and each child should be encouraged to write to its parents or friends by the next post.
- (d) The General Committee wish it to be understood that the children sent away by them for their holiday must not be visited by their friends, without having previously obtained permission from the office. The violation of this rule will involve the forfeiture of the holiday.
- (e) The children being, for the most part, in feeble health, care should be taken that they have some food shortly after reaching the country station.
- (f) Should a child arrive unclean in person, complaint should be at once made to the office. If necessary, the child should be returned home.

- (g) Should a child be attacked by an infectious disease, the Health Officer, or Relieving Officer of the district, should be immediately informed of it, so that the child may be removed at once to a suitable hospital without the delay of corresponding with the General Committee, who should, however, as soon as possible, have information of the fact.
- (h) The Country Committees shall communicate with and be responsible to the General Committee, and not to the parents of the children.
- (i) All accounts and financial statements shall be sent to the Treasurer.
- (j) The children should return in parties exactly three weeks after their arrival, their friends having been previously requested by the Country Committees to see to their being met at the station.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD
CHEAP MEALS COMMITTEE.

(In Union with the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association.)

Committee and Officers for the Year 1892.

Chairman and Treasurer.

MR. S. L. HELM.

Committee.

MRS. BERRY.

„ J. CALLADINE.

„ FORBES CLARKE.

MR. FORBES CLARKE.

MRS. CLAY.

MR. P. FOXCROFT.

„ J. J. GREENHALGH.

SISTER GABRIEL.

MRS. W. HARRISON.

MR. W. HARRISON.

MR. H. M. HOBDEY.

REV. F. J. HORSEFIELD.

SISTER JOSEPH.

MR. JOSEPH KNIGHT.

MRS. McKERROW.

MR. COUNCILLOR RICHD. NEWTON.

MRS. RICHARDSON.

DR. SIMPSON.

MR. H. R. SLATTER.

MISS WOODHOUSE.

Hon. Physician.

HY. SIMPSON, M.D.

Hon. Oculist.

A. EMRYS-JONES, M.D.

Hon. Analyst.

MR. CHAS. ESTCOURT, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Hon. Sec.

MR. FRED SCOTT, 44, JOHN DALTON STREET.

CHEAP MEALS COMMITTEE.

REPORT.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the work of this Committee has been compulsorily curtailed owing to the provision of free meals by the Manchester School Board for the poor children attending their schools. This work, most praiseworthy as far as Board School children are concerned, has a disastrous effect upon the work of this Committee, whose operations have not been confined to any class of schools. It has been impossible to carry on the supply of meals in districts where School Board Meals are provided, owing to the small number left to attend who will pay. The consequence is that no provision is made for an aggregate of some thousands of needy children attending denominational schools except by effort of a pauperising kind, which this Committee was specially formed to counteract. The Committee would not have resumed work last year but for the severe weather which set in about Christmas, 1890. In consequence of this five kitchens were opened, in January, 1891, at which meals were supplied as follows:—

Locality of Kitchen.	No of days Open.	Meals Paid for.	Meals Free.	Total.	Average Attendance per day.
Albert Memorial Schools, Queen's Road, Manchester	28	4,593	607	5,200	185·74
Lower Moss Lane, Manchester	39	4,672	559	5,231	134·12
John Street Hall, Pendleton	47	5,336	647	5,983	127·29
St. Joseph's Schools, Goulden Street, Manchester	45	5,430	6,452	11,882	264·04
Douglas Green, Pendleton	49	5,685	238	5,923	120·87
		25,716	8,503	34,219	

It will be observed that the great bulk of the free meals were given at St. Joseph's, Ancoats. Prior to the commencement of work by the Committee at this centre, meals were supplied free by the Sisters of Charity, so that the results here shown represent a great improvement, and the Sisters continue to exercise keen supervision with a view to curtailing the number of free meals as much as circumstances permit.

At the commencement of the present winter, owing again to the promised severity of the weather, it was determined to open four of the five kitchens opened last winter if the necessary help for superintendence, &c., could be found. The kitchen at Moss Lane, Chester Road, had to be closed after a few weeks last year, owing to the proximity of a Board School where free meals are given and another agency for the provision of free meals wholesale. The kitchen at Albert Memorial Schools, Queen's Road, could not be opened for want of a Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Horsefield's state of health precluding her doing so.

Again the Committee urge that some arrangement should be made whereby all poor children should have this necessary provision made for them. They would gladly transfer their work to the School Board if the latter would provide for all children, whether attending their schools or not; in case they refuse this, they ought not to prevent others doing the work, but rather combine with such agencies as this Committee to carry on the work on the plan that was found in London two or three years ago to be the only practicable one. All the advantages which the School Board Free Meals Committee now claim for their work might still be secured in an independent voluntary society, in the management of which they would have a full share.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1890-91.

	£	s.	d.
Armitage, W. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Chorlton-cum-Hardy Congregational Church Sunday School ...	1	0	0
Earle, A. P., Esq.	2	2	0
Elliott, J. M., Esq., Rose Hill, Newton Heath	1	1	0
Fitzsimons, Miss	0	10	0
Galloway, Mrs. Ed.	2	2	0
Gill, Mrs.	5	0	0
Goddard, Marie, Miss... ..	0	5	0
Heywood, Oliver, Esq.	5	0	0
Lee, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Milner, Mary, Miss	5	0	0
Pilkington, Edward, Esq.	2	10	0
Plaskett, J., Esq.	0	10	0
Do. Annie, Miss	0	3	0
Do. J. W., Master	0	2	0
Roberts, T., Esq.	0	10	0
Toller, T. N., Esq.	1	0	0
Turner, R. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Wilson, G. W., and Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
W. G. W.	0	10	0
	<u>£40</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

DONATIONS, 1890-91.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend (Darwen)	0	1	0
Do.	0	5	0
Do.	0	5	0
Do.	0	10	0
A Few Sympathisers	6	16	0
Anonymous	0	2	6
Do.	0	5	0
Do.	0	3	0
Do.	0	2	6
Armstrong, Messrs. Thos. and Brothers	2	2	0
Arrowsmith, — Esq., Eccles	1	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>£11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

								£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	00
Aspinall, Edward, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Boardman, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Brooke, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Brook, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Cohen, Sigismund, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	00
Dibb, Chris. J., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	00
Dods, John S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00
Dumville, Miss, c/o B. Armitage, Esq., Pendleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Gilliat, Mrs., Hollinwood, Fallowfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Gilliat, Masters Martyn, George, Basil, and Algernon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	00
Hancock, J., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Hecht, Chas. E., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Herbert, Mrs. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Helm, Mrs. M. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	60
Hewitt, Mrs. Septimus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Hurst, C. J., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00
Keevney, Alderman, Corporation Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00
Lays, Eliza, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Lomnitz and Duxbury, Messrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	00
Lynch, Rev. Father	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Marion and Elsie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	60
M. S. H. (Manchester)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Milne, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Murray, J. H., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	60
Oppenheim, Master J. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	60
Parkinson, Miss E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	60
Proceeds of Two Sets of Quoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00
Ransome, Dr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Rhind, C. E., Esq., Warwick Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	60
Sale of Utensils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	00
Shackleton, John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Shelmerdine, N., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Simon, Hy., Esq., 20, Mount Street, Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	00
Students of Hulme Hall, per W. M. Whitehouse, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	60
Symonds, Mr. and Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Taylor, Mrs. John, per Miss Ainsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Union Church Sunday School, Stretford, per W. C. Johnson, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	60
Wane, O. R., Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	00
Walker, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	00
Wilson, Miss Edith C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
Wright, Miss A. Romley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	00
								£61	0	00

MEMO. SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1891-92.

(To be included in Next Year's Financial Statement.)

	£	s.	d.
Chorlton, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Elliott, J. M., Esq., 2, Brown-street	1	1	0
Fitzsimons, Miss F., Victoria Park... ..	0	10	0
Galloway, Mrs. Ed., Dunham Massey	2	2	0
Roberts, T., Esq., Heaton Chapel	0	10	0
Sugden, J., Esq., 46A, Market-street	0	5	0
Toller, T. N., Esq., Fallowfield	1	0	0
W. G. W.	0	10	0
Wilson, G. W., Esq., Market Harborough	1	1	0

MEMO. DONATIONS, 1891-92.

(To be included in Next Year's Financial Statement.)

	£	s.	d.
Chorlton-cum-Hardy Congregational Church Sunday School, per Josh. Dunn, Esq.	1	1	0
Goddard, Marie, Miss... ..	0	5	0
Simon, Henry, Esq., 20, Mount-street, Manchester	5	0	0

LADY SUPERINTENDENTS OF KITCHENS

OPEN IN SEASON 1891-92.

DISTRICTS.	SUPERINTENDENTS.
Douglas Green, Pendleton	Mrs. Richardson.
John Street Hall, Pendleton	Miss M. M. Wright
St. Joseph's Schools, Goulden Street... ..	{ Sister Gabriel. Sister Joseph.